

THE
LIBRARY JOURNAL

JANUARY 1919

CHANGING IDEALS IN LIBRARIANSHIP

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CONTENTS

CONTRIBUTED ARTICLES

Changing ideals in librarianship	William W. Bishop	5-10
Some reference books of 1918	Isadore G. Mudge	11-16
Library legislation of 1918	C. B. Lester	17
The spirit of library war service on canvas	Frank B. Stockbridge	23-24
The Portland Cement Association Library	Mary B. Day	27-28
Quaker collections in Haverford College Library	Allen C. Thomas	29
A handy-sized library for students at Brown	H. L. Koopman	30
Library methods at the Community clearing house	Rachael R. Anderson	34
La Bibliothèque de la ville de Bordeaux	James Hodgson	35-37
Gradus ad Parnassum	Bertha Hatch	42
What is a local author?	Rena Reese	43-44
Boise children's librarian takes active hand in movie situation	Marie Pinney	47-48
Efficiency in library management	C. C. Williamson	67-77
Work with foreign newspapers in Newark Public Library	Della R. Prescott	77-78
Collecting local war records	C. Edward Graves	79-84
What then?	Charles H. Compton	99-106
Recruiting a training class	Clara W. Herbert	107-109
The library Aesop	John C. Sickley	117
Here in the Land of Promise	Marion Horton	139-142
The library's part in child welfare work	Elva L. Bascom	143-145
Use of the library in the Julia Richman High School	Katherine M. Christopher	146-148
High school library work in Quincy	Anna L. Bates	149-151
A novel exhibit	Emma A. Grady	154
High School library exhibit at the University of Illinois Library	Mary E. Hall	155
Getting films for small children	Feva J. Snook	157-158
Macaulay: A maker and user of libraries	Marie Anna Newberry	159-163
Why catalog?	Mary P. Parsons	173-175
The spirit of cataloging	Evelyn M. Blodgett	176-178
This then!	R. W. G. Vail	188
The American Library Institute and the research problem	W. N. C. Carlton	203-206
The Essentials of Public International Co-operation	Ernest C. Richardson	207-209
Argentine library conditions	Marie K. Pidgeon	211-215
The National Library of Mexico	Luis Manuel Rojas	216-217
Library Experiences in Mexico	Agnes F. P. Greer	219-221
Latin Americana collections in the United States	H. M. Lydenberg, W. H. Carpenter, Alfred L. Potter, C. K. Jones, Herbert E. Bolton, Mary C. Withington	223-228
Checklist of important magazines and newspapers of the Latin American countries	Peter H. Goldsmith	231-232
Latin America in the children's room	Mary G. Davis	234
Naval libraries—present and future	Charles H. Brown	235-241
Books for the American rural hinterland	A. L. Spencer	241-243
Books in foreign languages and Americanization	John Foster Carr	245-246
The library phalanx	George W. Lee	277-282
Living salaries for good service	William E. Henry	282-287
Some side lights on classifications	Edwin Wiley	288-293
Classifying the politics of war	William D. Goddard	359-364
Material of current value—its collection and care	Mabel E. Colegrove	293-294
A clearing-house for pamphlet literature	John Cotton Dana	295-298
Jimmy the janitor: a bit of life	Ida A. Kidder	299-301
Le Musée et bibliothèque de la Guerre, Paris	Ralph Power	302
Commercial libraries in London	Ralph L. Power	303-304
A library of trade catalogs	Ralph L. Power	304-306
The Odyssey of a local author—a futurist expedition	Grace L. Cook	307-308
How one university library solved its bindery problem	Rena Reese	319-320
Standardization of library service	Willard P. Lewis	320-321
Unionism and the library profession	Henry N. Sanborn	351-358
The requisites of an agricultural college library	George F. Bowerman	364-366
Efficiency?	Ida A. Kidder	367-369
Stack privilege—a layman's experience	Harriet W. Pierson	369-370
Penny post in rural districts	Jane H. Abbott	370-372
An A. L. A. Book service	A. L. Spencer	373
Latin Americana in the Los Angeles Public Library	George F. Strong	374
Supplying of books to the fleet at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba	Everett R. Perry	384
A brief sketch of Chinese libraries	H. Wooster	386-391
The public library of to-morrow	T. C. Tai	423-429
Student access to book collections—extent and methods	Rabbi Emanuel Sternheim	429-436
Manifest pleasure?	George F. Strong	437-439
A trade catalog file	Earl W. Browning	440-442
Directory of high-school librarians	Eunice E. Peck	442
The Alfred Dickey Library building	Helen S. Babcock	447-454
Shelf pins—and some other devices	Alice M. Paddock	455
The American Library Association at the crossroads	Willis K. Stetson	462
	William W. Bishop	489-495

Interpreting the library movement	Guy E. Marion	495
Libraries for the Navy	Albert Glenzes	499-501
Library service for the Army	Frederick P. Keppel	499-501
Our library resources as shown by some governmental needs in the war	Andrew Keogh	504-507
The use of print—its advocates in conference	Paul M. Paine	507-508
A suggested salary schedule	George F. Bowerman	510-512
Classification of war books in the New York Public Library	H. M. Lydenberg	514-515
Some present-day aspects of Library training	C. C. Williamson	563-568
Training for librarianship	J. H. Friedel	569-574
The training of professional librarians	Emma V. Baldwin	574-576
The education of librarians	Florence M. Craig	577
Training for the librarian of a business library	Frank K. Walter	578-580
Advanced library training for research workers	Andrew Keogh	581-582
The teaching of reference work in library schools	Adelaide R. Hasse	582-584
Two thoughts on instruction in library schools	Chalmers Hadley	584
The A. L. A.: Diplomat	Jesse B. Davis	593-596
The high-school library of the next decade	Milton Ferguson	599-602
Getting books to farmers in California	R. R. Bowker	627-632
Library service	W. W. Bishop	633-637
The new library building of the University of Michigan	M. Llewellyn Rancy	588-589
The rise and development of libraries on board vessels of the United States Navy	Louis N. Feipel	638-642
Laying our course	Adam Strohm	691-694
The relation of the library to the trustee	Frank K. Walter	694-698
The public library in British reconstruction	Sophy H. Powell	699-703
European War classification	Grace O. Kelley	704-706
A plan for a nature library	C. Edward Graves	707-710
The Columbus Memorial Library of the Pan-American Union	Charles E. Babcock	710-711
The new library building at Leland Stanford Junior University	George T. Clark	717
Recent tendencies in state publications	Dena M. Kingsley	725-727
The proposed enlarged program of the A. L. A.—a statement by the president	Chalmers Hadley	753-754
What's left of Library War Service	Carl H. Milam	755-756
A. L. A. Service to the Merchant Marine	Frederick Goodell	757-758
Responsibility of the A. L. A. to discharged soldiers, sailors and marines	James I. Wyer	758
Libraries in relation to citizenship and Americanization	Ophra M. Peters	759
Books for the blind	Milton J. Ferguson	759-760
The library in industry	F. K. Walter	760-761
Books for industrial workers	Ellwood H. McClelland	761-762
Certification of librarians	William E. Henry	762-763
An A. L. A. outpost in Paris	L. L. Dickerson	763-765
A call for munitions	Carl H. Milam	765
The literature of horticulture	Margorie F. Warner	766-776
Binding and arrangement of British Blue Books	William Teal	776-778
Books for workers	Ellwood H. McClelland	779-787
The New York A. L. A. warehouse	Genevieve Michaely	787

ILLUSTRATIONS

Poster painted for the United War Work campaign by Denman Fink	1
A cast in the Federal Food Board food conservation campaign pageant	39
Poster used in German appeal for books for soldiers	41
Herbert Putnam	64
Corner of the reading-room at the A. L. A. headquarters, Paris	87
Reading room at the Paris A. L. A. headquarters	91
Roof reading-room of the Hamilton Fish Branch of the New York Public Library	138
Story-hour group at the Rivington Street Branch of the New York Public Library	152
A group of foreign-born children at the charging-desk of the Hamilton Fish Branch of the New York Public Library	153
The National Library of Brazil	200
The Biblioteca Nacional of Argentina	210
Luis Manuel Rojas	216
The Mexican National Library	218
Building of the Hispanic Society of America, New York City	222
The National Library of Chile	232
Government freight docks in Brooklyn	235
Detroit's new public library building	274
The A. L. A. library at Neufchateau, France	326
Oregon State Agricultural College Library	348
Ida A. Kidder	368
Executive officers and division chiefs of the New York Public Library	420
Louvain University Library ruins	444
The Alfred Dickey Library, Jamestown, S. D.	455
"Working the busses"	465
"And the next morning they turn up"	465
The greatest tower in the world—of books	466
Chalmers Hadley	484
The staff of the <i>Use of Print</i>	508
Carl H. Milam	560
The General Library of the University of Michigan	624
Basement plan of the Michigan University Library	634
First floor plan of the Michigan University Library	634
Second floor plan of the Michigan University Library	636
New library building at Leland Stanford Junior University	686
An out-of-door bulletin board	713
Display of books in an out-of-door bulletin board	714
Ground and main floor plans of the Leland Stanford Junior University library	717
An attractive corner of the school library exhibit at the 1919 N. E. A. meeting at Milwaukee	750

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Contents

	PAGE		PAGE
DENMAN FINE'S PAINTING FOR THE UNITED WORK CAMPAIGN	Frontispiece	PUBLICITY FOR LIBRARIES.— <i>Frank Parker Stockbridge</i>	31
EDITORIALS	I	MEMORIAL LIBRARIES	32
Achievements of the library war service in 1918		LIBRARY METHODS AT THE COMMUNITY CLEARING HOUSE.— <i>Rachael Rhodes Anderson</i>	34
The work of the A. L. A. overseas		LA BIBLIOTHEQUE DE LA VILLE DE BORDEAUX.— <i>James Hodgson</i>	35
The year's record in other fields		FOOD CONSERVATION NEEDS CONSTANT SUPPORT.— <i>Edith Guerrier</i>	38
Deaths and changes in personnel during the year		SCENE FROM FOOD CONSERVATION WEEK PAGEANT	39
Publications and Bibliographies		BOOKS FOR SOLDIERS IN GERMANY	40
The "Inquiry"		GRADUS AD PARNASSUM.— <i>Bertha Hatch</i>	42
The question of salaries		WHAT IS A LOCAL AUTHOR?— <i>Rena Reese</i>	43
Unionization of library workers		THE CHILD AS ART CRITIC—HOW CHILDREN SEE PICTURES	45
Miss Eastman's appointment		WHEN JOHNNY COMES MARCHING HOME	46
Miss Huxley's work with the Red Cross overseas		BOISE CHILDREN LIBRARIAN TAKES ACTIVE HAND IN MOVIE SITUATION.— <i>Marie Pinney</i>	47
CHANGING IDEALS IN LIBRARIANSHIP.— <i>William Warner Bishop</i>	5	PLANS FOR POPULAR EDUCATION IN ITALY	48
SOME REFERENCE BOOKS OF 1918.— <i>Isadora Gilbert Mudge</i>	11	LIBRARY WORK	49
LIBRARY LEGISLATION FOR 1918.— <i>C. B. Lester</i>	17	IN THE LIBRARY WORLD	51
LIBRARY WAR SERVICE	18	LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS	53
Libraries and librarians in the United War Work Campaign		AMONG LIBRARIANS	57
A. L. A. War Service Committee		BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES	59
The spirit of the Library War Service on canvas		RECENT BIBLIOGRAPHIES	60
AMONG THE SPECIAL LIBRARIES	25	OPEN ROUND TABLE	62
Chicago Municipal Reference Library			
General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen of the City of New York			
The Portland Cement Association Library			
Quaker collection in Haverford College Library			
A "Handy-sized" library for students at Brown			

Classified Index to Advertisers Appears on Page 15 of the Advertising Section

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THE great feature of 1918 was the War Library Service, which, from its beginnings in the report of the preliminary committee to the Louisville Conference in May, 1917, had grown steadily in surprising proportion and toward completed organization up to the close of the war in November, 1918. Those concerned in the work, from General Director Putnam, Chairman Wyer, and Chairman Hill, of the Finance Committee, down to the volunteer assistants, had given time, thought and work most freely and with large self-sacrifice to this great endeavor which has had such successful result. At the time of the armistice 47 great camps or cantonments had fully organized library systems, with A. L. A. buildings in 45 and one other in course of erection, mostly provided for by the Carnegie Corporation. The smaller camps, 261 or more, had proportionate facilities, and books were distributed by the A. L. A. service from 2600 supply points in all. These covered also such widely extended fields as hospitals and Red Cross houses (164), aviation stations (54), Students Army Training Corps camps (60), naval stations (151), marine quarters (40), and war ships or transports (301), besides collections of books in Y. M. C. A. and Knights of Columbus huts, barracks and mess halls. There were in service 271 professional librarians, most of them on leave from their libraries and working as volunteers, besides unnumbered helpers enlisted for the A. L. A. work or connected with the other of the Seven Sisters of Service. The public had contributed one and three-quarter millions at the first money drive, and the A. L. A. proportion from the United drive will be about four million dollars. From these funds nearly nine hundred thousand volumes, mostly

educational, had been purchased, and approximately four million books, mostly light reading, had been given by the public. Nearly one million and a half volumes had been sent across the sea, including half the purchased volumes, carefully chosen in response to defined needs—truly a wonderful showing as a single branch of the great altruistic endeavor of the American people! There will be no further money drive, but the public will still be asked to give books, particularly of light reading for the overseas demand.

THE overseas work assumed increasing importance and some of the best men and women of the A. L. A. have been sent to France. Dr. Raney, who had done excellent service in carrying forward Dr. Koch's work on importations, was made Director of overseas work, and in his remarkable interview with Gen. Pershing obtained full approval by the military authorities of the A. L. A. plans. Mr. and Mrs. Burton E. Stevenson have centralized the work in Paris and started an American library there of widely radiating influence. It seemed desirable that the overseas work should have the direct advantage of the presence of the Director General, and Dr. Putnam is already in England on his way to France, Dr. Raney resigning the overseas directorship to complete his home work on importations, while Carl H. Milam becomes acting Director General here, in Dr. Putnam's absence. While abroad, in addition to making purchases, as librarian of Congress, for the national library, in view of the opportunities which the close of the war will give, Dr. Putnam will do a third important service in co-ordinating international arrangements for the rehabilitation of the Library of the University of Louvain. Interna-

tional co-operation on a large scale has been planned to this end. Twenty-three countries are to have national committees which are combined into an international committee; of the American committee, President Butler of Columbia is chairman, and sub-committees on finance and selection of books are provided for, Dr. Putnam being chairman of the latter. The A. L. A. will be represented on the committee also by President Bishop, by Mr. Keogh of Yale, and possibly others. Books have already been collected for this purpose in this country, in England, in France and in some Spanish speaking countries, but no co-ordinated plan has been devised, and Dr. Putnam will consult the Louvain authorities as to the lines on which they wish to rebuild the library. The collection, and possibly the new library building, will thus become a tribute to brave Belgium from the other countries of the world.

THE war made the library record of 1918 otherwise less important than usual. The conference at Saratoga, devoted chiefly to war subjects, brought together a goodly number, tho below the average attendance, fewer library assistants than usual being present. If the 1919 conference as now seems probable should be held the fourth week of June at Asbury Park, which made the banner record for attendance in 1916, those who failed to be present at Saratoga will have additional reason to help make a new attendance record the coming year. Building operations were practically suspended, and with the exception of the opening of the new building of the Sacramento Public Library, little is to be recorded. The Carnegie Corporation early in the year suspended gifts to be resumed at the close of the war. Meanwhile a most wholesome tendency, which will somewhat relieve this source of supply, is in course of development for library buildings as memorials of our soldiers and sailors of the great war, in place of the useless and sometimes execrable monuments from the Civil

War. There was little progress in organization, either in state commissions or in library associations, and there was no legislation of large importance as may be seen from Mr. C. B. Lester's summary on another page.

DEATH took one shining life thru the fatal accident to William Howard Brett, among the most honored and loved of librarians. In the latter part of the year two veterans passed away almost simultaneously, Dr. Samuel Abbott Green of the Massachusetts Historical Society where he had been dominant for a generation, and Samuel Swett Green of Worcester, whose physical and mental health had been steadily failing since he became librarian emeritus, but who will always be honored for his pioneer work in school and industrial library relations and lovingly remembered for his genial character. George W. Harris, long actively associated with Cornell University and later librarian emeritus, has also passed away. The chief changes in personnel during the year were the appointment thru civil service examination of Carl B. Roden to succeed Henry E. Legler as Chicago's librarian and the election of Miss Linda R. Eastman to succeed her late Chief at Cleveland, Dr. George R. Throop, formerly Greek professor at Washington University, assistant librarian of St. Louis, in place of Paul Blackwelder, and Franklin H. Hopper succeeded Benjamin Adams, resigned, as chief of the circulation department covering the superintendence of branches at the New York Public Library. State Librarian, Charles B. Galbreath of Ohio, was again displaced for political reasons and John Henry Newman again became his successor. Dr. Charles C. Williamson, who had resigned as head of the Municipal Reference Library in New York to become related with the Carnegie Corporation for the Study of Americanization, returned later to his old post as head of the Economics Division of the New York Public Library,

Miss Adelaide R. Hasse having relinquished that post. He was succeeded at the Municipal Reference Library by Dorsey W. Hyde, and Miss R. B. Rankin succeeds W. N. Seaver, resigned as assistant librarian to take part in A. L. A. War Service. Mrs. Theodora Root Brewitt, principal of the Library School at Los Angeles, resigned that post to become librarian at Alhambra, California.

IN bibliography and library publications, the most important issue of the year was the continuing volume of the United States Catalog, covering in over 2000 pages American books from January, 1912, thru 1917. A supplement to the Children's Catalogue, covering juveniles issued June, 1916, thru 1917, and the Sociology section of the Standard series of catalogues, both edited by Miss Corinne Bacon, were also issued by the H. W. Wilson Co. The American Library Annual, delayed until late in the year, has as its special features a new list with extended information of public libraries in the United States and Canada, and a check list of libraries throughout Latin America. The *Bulletin of the New York Public Library* rounded up a valuable bibliography of *incunabula*, owned in America, prepared by George P. Winship, Widener Librarian at Harvard, which will be published later in a volume, and the Virginia State Library bulletin combined four numbers to form the second part of Earl G. Swem's bibliography of Virginia. A union list of periodicals in Rochester libraries was issued from the Rochester Public Library. "The libraries of the American state and national institutions for defectives, dependents and delinquents," by Miss Florence R. Curtis was published as an issue of the University of Minnesota studies. The new war activities were responsible for a number of new periodicals, issued mostly from Washington, of which one especially interesting to libraries was the War Service Bulletin of the A. L. A. A useful handbook on United States gov-

ernment publications was that prepared by Miss Edith E. Clarke, and a manual on government publications covering a different phase of the subject, by W. I. Swanton, has also been issued as a bulletin of the U. S. Bureau of Education. Dr. Koch's report on the war service of the A. L. A. was extended from time to time and is now in course of publication as a substantial volume. Under the title of *Library Ideals* the library addresses of Henry E. Legler were collected by his son, Henry M. Legler.

ONE of the most useful helps in the peace negotiations will be the results of what is officially known as the "Inquiry"—an investigation carried on by American methods and recorded in American library form. Three truck-loads of card catalog cases and of books were sent across sea on the presidential transport, with Dr. Mazes, the working head of the "Inquiry" committee, personally in charge. The investigations and digests, covering geographical and otherwise mooted points which the peace conferees must consider, have been going on for over a year in the building of the American Geographical Society in New York City, librarians among others co-operating, and probably no other government has taken like pains, nor has any preceding peace congress had such helpful material as this illustration of American library methods brings to the front.

THE problem of salaries, alike for librarians and teachers, has been made very difficult because of the war. There is often discussion as to relative salaries and relative advantages in librarianship and in teaching, but the present problem is common to both fields and urgent in both. It is the man or woman of moderate salary who most feels the pinch of war prices. Profits may have gone up, wages have increased, but moderate salaries never keep step with the increased cost of living. A twenty per cent. raise would be but little, yet school

and library authorities who must look to the public funds, face when they desire to raise salaries the trend of state and municipal authorities to decrease instead of increase budgets, to rob Peter without paying Paul. The Federal government has wisely sought to tax excess profits and large incomes and to avoid the increase of prices which comes thru taxing sales or wages—with the possible exception of sales on luxuries above a standard price. Wise as this is, it does not go to the root of the matter, nor can any combination of employes or strikes or other forms of protest solve the enigma, which is a puzzle only less distressing to those who have to pay than to those who receive the small and inadequate salaries.

UNDER these circumstances, co-operation of the staff in bringing the facts to public attention may well be welcomed by trustees and library executives. Library assistants, who are so vitally interested, should have direct voice in shaping public opinion in the right direction and in bringing municipal appropriation authorities face to face with the actual facts. This does not involve the question of unionization or the intervention of the walking delegate as a rival executive in the library. A trade union within a library system makes the calling of the librarian a trade rather than a profession, and involves also the serious danger of attempting the administration of the library thru the influence of other unions not cognate with library work. With the growth of the large library systems, administration has become wholesomely democratic, as staff meetings have afforded opportunity for helpful co-operation and for enlightened discussion of library plans, methods and aims. Moreover, there has been no field of work in which the physical and social well-being of all concerned has been more fully kept in mind, and unionization would be likely to work much more harm than it could afford help.

THE appointment of Miss Linda R. Eastman as the successor of Mr. Brett in Cleveland will give universal satisfaction in that city and thruout the library profession. Miss Eastman occupied as vice-librarian a very close relationship with her chief in all his plans and aims, and it is understood to have been his special desire that when the time came she should be his successor. There was apparently some hesitancy in Cleveland in appointing a woman to the executive position in a great library which had a great building to carry forward, but the examples of Mary Wright Plummer and of Theresa West, later known as Mrs. Elmendorf, both of them elected presidents of the A. L. A., in their successes as library executives gave adequate answer to any such objections. In no field, indeed, have women as executives scored more splendid success, as numerous other instances confirm. Miss Eastman will have the cordial support of the whole profession in her great task of worthily succeeding her great chief.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL, and the library profession as well, suffers a serious loss in the diversion for work across sea of Miss Florence A. Huxley from her valuable and valued work as Managing Editor of this periodical. Her helpfulness in connection with the War Library Service seemed to others of greater importance and value than merely personal service with the Red Cross in France could be, but like others, she felt the strong call for personal devotion and could not be held back. The testimony required for Red Cross service could only be to the effect that no one could more worthily and capably do any work to which she pledged herself, and accordingly, she was selected for the last contingent of Red Cross workers which was to sail across the Atlantic. She has made many close friends thruout the profession, and there will be the general hope that with the close of service abroad, she will return to her old relations in the library profession.

CHANGING IDEALS IN LIBRARIANSHIP

BY WILLIAM WARNER BISHOP

EVERY once in a while we hear some one—usually a very youthful person—making slighting remarks to the disparagement of the “old-fashioned librarian.” This phrase is generally coupled with some ungracious allusion to his supposed function as a “keeper” of books. It is not uncommonly, also, the introduction to certain highly laudatory reflections on the extent to which “*nous avons changé tout cela*.” I often wonder whether these folk who so glibly relegate the old-fashioned librarian to the limbo of out-worn ideals ever stop to think what their own chances for employment in modern libraries would be to-day, had it not been for the devoted labors of these same “old-fashioned” folk who literally made possible modern library development. These “old-fashioned” librarians included such men as Ainsworth Rand Spofford, Justin Winsor, Josephus Nelson Larned, William Frederick Poole, Charles Ammi Cutter, Charles C. Jewett, J. G. Cogswell, Anthony Panizzi, Richard Garnett, Henry Bradshaw, and a score of others I might mention. Happy indeed the generation which can claim such leaders! Well may we honor them to-day! They set a standard which won the reverence and respect of the world of letters. They made the name of librarian honored and revered in places where his position had been held somewhat above a mere clerkship, somewhat lower than a school-master's post. As “modern” librarians, with our faces set toward the possibilities of what we conceive to be a truly glorious service to society, we may well pause to pay tribute to their memory, and to inquire a moment as to their distinguishing traits.

What strikes one first in studying the lives of these men of the generation which passed off the stage of library work about 1900 (or a little earlier) is that they were one and all collectors of rare skill. They all seem to have had an instinctive sense of book values, an eye for treasures, a scent

for the permanently useful work. The libraries which they headed were in most cases actually brought together, built up, strengthened, by their own labors. How many, many times have I had occasion at the Library of Congress to echo my chief's sentiment—“It's ill gleaning after Dr. Spofford!” How often did I find that his keen instinct had brought to the Library of Congress exactly those books for which scholars sought decades later. The Astor, the Lenox, the Boston Athenæum, the Boston Public Library, the Library of Congress, the Buffalo Library, the Brooklyn Library were, in the old days, *real* libraries—not buildings almost empty of books, with high sounding dedicatory inscriptions and the names of great authors across their fronts—and few of their works inside—but collections of strong and valuable books. The present eminence of two of those I have named, the consolidated New York Public Library, and the Library of Congress, is due not to their palatial buildings, not to their magnificently organized staffs—great as these are—but to the foundation of books of worth laid by their old-fashioned librarians thru fifty years. “The successful librarian,” according to a somewhat apocryphal saying attributed to Dr. Poole, “must be a good buyer, a good beggar,—and (occasionally) a good thief.” To what an extent certain of his compeers followed out all three of these requirements more than one of our libraries bear witness.

Moreover these men of the later nineteenth century—for we move so fast that even these seem remote from our day—were generally good conservators. They took good care of good things. They understood the difference between an original New England Primer, or Poor Richard's Almanac, or Shakespeare quarto, and the modern reprint or text-edition. Sometimes they took too good care of their treasures for the convenience of the man in haste or the busy reporter. But I observe that their libraries still own these same treasures, and

* Read before the New York Library Association at Lake Placid, Sept. 24, 1918.

are holding on to them with a firmness which is in no way different from that of old. Perhaps they made all books a little hard to get at in their zeal to save their valuable ones. For this, however, the structural materials available in their day, the types of buildings, and the physical limitations and dangers imposed by mill construction, wooden cases, non-fireproof rooms, and old-fashioned safes were fully as much to blame as the spirit of the librarian. Few people in library work realize the part which the electric light, structural and sheet steel, electric elevators, heavy plate glass, and the like have played in revolutionizing library methods. Much of our modern theory and practice is due to the engineer and inventor rather than to the librarian. In fact many of the things which we do daily and hourly our predecessors could not do for lack of the means—telephone, for instance.

The old-fashioned librarian of any distinction was preëminently scholarly in his tastes and habits. His equipment was usually such as to win the respect of the best minds in his community. He could not conceive what I sometimes hear called the "library business." His attitude was distinctly that of the man of learning and attainments. Need I call the roll again to prove that the leaders in the past generation were men not of scholarship merely, but of productive scholarship as well? Even those who confined themselves more particularly to librarianship were producers—witness Mr. Larned's series of books, Dr. Poole's Index, Dr. Spofford's invaluable Almanacs, C. A. Cutter's Expansive Classification,—not to mention others. We may well search our own generation for their equals. One of our greatest perils is the exaltation of executive ability over scholarly attainment. One of our greatest needs is the development of scholarly executives, men who while able to direct great libraries in the modern spirit of service of the community, are yet in sympathetic touch with the world of letters and with productive research. Shorn of such sympathies and abilities, our librarianship will surely degenerate into the common mold of "big business." And what American libraries may

become if bereft of the tinge of humane letters, we may well shudder to consider. On you who are younger in the practice of our calling falls the duty and the high opportunity of combining the scholarly ideals of our former leaders with the energizing zeal and skill of the modern director of corporate activities.

But I have not yet exhausted the list of enviable characteristics of our old-fashioned librarians of distinction. Most of them showed two other traits in a marked degree—unselfish devotion to their work, and high professional pride in their calling. I could fill the remainder of this hour with anecdotes showing both these traits. But let me at least pause long enough to read you the beautiful lines which Herbert Putnam wrote on the death of Ainsworth Rand Spofford in 1908:

A. R. S.

1825—1908

The Epilogue

He Toiled long, well, and with Good Cheer

In the Service of Others

Giving his Whole, Asking little

Enduring patiently, Complaining

Not at all

With small Means

Effecting Much

He had no Strength that was not Useful

No Weakness that was not Lovable

No Aim that was not Worthwhile

No Motive that was not Pure

Ever he Bent

His Eye upon the Task

Undone

Ever he Bent

His Soul upon the Stars

His Heart upon

The Sun

Bravely he Met

His Test

Richly he Earned

His Rest

What nobler tribute has any librarian had—or deserved?

It is, of course, true that professional success in any line of work is never reached without devotion and wholesome pride. But when I recall the public spirit which inaugurated and carried thru the various co-operative efforts of American librarians, the unselfish and lasting love for the work which inspired men of high attainment to

long and tedious labor without hope of personal reward, when I remember the willingness to aid other librarians, the spirit of mutual helpfulness which has been so long a dominant note in our profession, I congratulate you, and with you the ranks of American librarians, on your entrance upon such an heritage. More than the collector's skill, or the custodian's zeal, more than scholarship or learning, more than public esteem or high honor, is that spirit of high consecration to our calling and of willingness to serve one another gladly which form its best traditions. It was well and truly said of old: "Other men have labored, and ye are entered into their labors."

But highly as we may well think of our leaders of an earlier generation, greatly as we should and do esteem their ideals and their traditions of professional attainment, it remains true that their labors and their aims were directed as a rule to but one portion of the community. They served the world of letters and the men and women of literary tastes and interests. The scholar, the research worker, the man of cultivated tastes, the student (young or old), the bookish folk in the community—these were their clientele, and to the interests of such classes they devoted the work of their libraries. Libraries were for them—and for their day—primarily the concern of learning and its devotees, of books as vehicles of instruction and of recreation. None dreamed that a few years would see almost a revolution in the conception of the possible users of books, and of the library's duty toward the community as a whole.

For we *have* "changed all that." The library—whether we like it or not—(and with some of us it goes a bit hard!) has become socialized in its aims and in its practice. Its directors have gone out into the highways and by-ways and *compelled* folk to come in. The work of the New York Public Library to-day would seem to James Lenox a far cry from the uses he expected would be made of his endowments—but I believe he would rejoice greatly in it, could he see it in the full sweep of its noble service to the great city he loved so well. Without going into it historically, without stopping to trace the steps by which

the old-fashioned library of 1850 has become the modern public library, we may, perhaps, profit by a brief survey of the present library situation.

First and foremost we note the great increase in public libraries, an increase both in their number and in their size. Whereas in 1850 there were but few public libraries, in the modern sense, to be found in our country, now no considerable city is without one. More significant still is the great size of certain of our libraries. There are well over one hundred libraries having over two hundred thousand volumes each, and we have a growing group of the million class, including the Library of Congress and New York Public with over two million each, Harvard and the Boston Public Library with a million and a half each, Brooklyn and Yale in the millionaire class, and doubtless others which have attained that rank faster than the figures can be compiled and published.

Along with this growth in great libraries has gone an even more significant spreading of the public library over the entire country. There are in the aggregate vastly more books in small libraries in the United States than in the big ones. The one distinctly American feature in the library "movement" is the small town or city library. Nowhere else is there anything quite similar to it. Big libraries are pretty much alike the world over. But our small American libraries are a class apart, and a very large class, too.

In fact I have often found that European librarians had no conception of the function in our communities of the smaller public libraries. Collections of ten, twenty, thirty, fifty thousand volumes in small cities and large towns, tax-supported, reaching many sides of the town life, contributing to the working efficiency of democratic communities, are as hard for, say, our French colleagues to understand, as are their more purely museum or research libraries strange to many American librarians, accustomed to a more popular service. It is just this element in our American library gatherings, eager, helpful, full of plans for improvement, for uplift, for reaching folk with books and papers, which chiefly dis-

tinguishes American library meetings and programs from those abroad. The service of the people—all the people—of the town and county with books thru the medium of the public library, is the goal—more or less well attained—of our town libraries. This effort knows little—perhaps too little—of the scholar's labors. Its speeches and papers do not smell offensively of the lamp, as Aeschines said of Demosthenes' speeches. But they do bear witness of a spirit of service which is the best trait of the smaller American libraries. When all is said and done these libraries form our distinctively American type; they are wholesome, clean, useful, inspiring. They are *our* contribution to popular education, following in the wake of the public school, and, like the school, capable of immense improvement—and of a mighty social service. We should rejoice in them—even with all their limitations—for faulty service is more eloquent of future good than no service at all. Whatever may be said by pessimists in the profession or out of it, to the disrepute of our small American libraries, they are at least very much alive.

Paralleling this spread of the small library over the country has been the growth of the branch library idea in cities. I remember well visiting a branch library for the first time in Cleveland in 1896. Had I been a prophet, or the son of a prophet, I might have foretold how branch libraries would dot the maps of our large cities, while delivery stations and the like would surpass any and all predictions of library development. Not the large cities only, but the small towns now have branches. Even my own modest university town boasts not alone a public library—but two "branches" as well. Every effort is now being made with a well defined purpose to bring books home to people, to afford convenient service, to give (as *Life* might say) no man, woman or child a chance to escape the book.

With this physical development—and that has cost millions on millions of the taxpayers' money, helped out by Mr. Carnegie, to be sure—with this physical development of libraries has come a conscious effort at exploitation. This effort on its best side is

magnificent in its possibilities for increased and increasing usefulness. The modern idea is to seek out every avenue of service, to do all the work that books can do when directed and interpreted by sympathetic and intelligent librarians. It is this conscious effort to bring good books to play in the service of mankind which has given us many of our modern forms of library works, such as all our work with children, with the schools, with clubs of various sorts, highly organized reference work, extension work, traveling libraries, and so on almost without end. In short we librarians are convinced that all printed matter is our province—not necessarily literature alone in the old sense—and that it is our business to get things in print into the hands of every one who can profitably use them—whether he knows it or not.

It is this intense conviction which lies back of the present agitation for publicity and advertising for libraries. It is a wholly natural and legitimate conviction. Books and printed things *are* worth while, and should be known to thousands who suffer from lack of the help they can have for the asking. But, remembering whence we sprang, and whose heritors we are, let me urge you by all you treasure *not* to advertise until you are sure of your wares. Be sure—to use modern slang—you "have the goods" before you push them into the light of "pitiless publicity." It is perhaps not wholly without significance that some of the most ardent advocates of advertising for libraries come from libraries notoriously ill-equipped for service.

Another phase of this conviction of the universal value of printed things is the growth of the so-called "special" libraries. Business men have found that they have hourly need for information found only in print. Professional men, engineers, doctors, lawyers, insurance men, bankers, manufacturers, now are gathering their own libraries, organizing them on the most modern lines, stealing some of our best people, even as the "movies" have stolen the best actresses from the "legitimate" drama. This movement—which has always existed—is only in its infancy. We are going to see print (not necessarily books) in the

service of business and the professions to an undreamed-of degree. We see it even now in the service of legislation as no one even fifteen years ago supposed possible. And all this development means more—and better—librarians.

Contemporaneously there has come a standardization of library technique. If you learn how to do any library process in one place, you can generally do it successfully in any other. This was not true even twenty-years ago. How well I remember the common (and true) remark about library school graduates in the days when they were few. "You have to teach them first to unlearn most of the things they have learned in the library school." That day is past, altho our library schools have yet much to learn about both teaching and librarianship. There has come about a great amount of centralization of library work. The Library of Congress and the American Library Association are now doing all sorts of things for all the libraries which twenty years ago each one did—more or less well—for itself. We are gradually, but surely, developing a body of library doctrine which can be taught, and which all novices will be required to learn. To this result, moreover, the library schools have contributed in no small degree.

To sum up our survey: This is a day of thoughtful planning of library work, a day when we are trying to use all our plant all the time, or at least to make it all count all the time. It is a day when the use of slight, of even purely ephemeral, material—clippings, pamphlets, leaflets, broadsides, pictures—is being organized and made a part of regular library work as truly as ever were solid folios and stout quartos. It is a day of big libraries in every city, and big libraries largely made up of little libraries of duplicates. It is a day when the countryside has its books—or soon will have them—as well as the town and the city. Every school, every club, every church, and almost every factory and shop will soon have its small, special collection, the larger ones with trained librarians in charge. The book-using art is bound to grow, and our failure or success in leading and directing its growth is going to be the

measure of our ability to rise to our opportunity.

Now all this enormous growth has not come about without some grave consequences. In fact it is not too much to say that we stand at a crisis in library affairs. There is on us a very real conflict between quality and quantity, between loyalty to our professional ideals, what we know to be good service, and the pressure of an ever-increasing demand. Never have we seen so many things to be done, or felt so keenly our own call to serve. There is a disquieting disposition to spread our energies over too great a number of things, to take on too much work, and to advertise far beyond our ability to perform. It is a very insidious temptation, and I believe it assails the heads of small libraries even more subtly than their colleagues with greater and heavier demands and resources.

In fact, if I were disposed to play the role of an unfriendly critic—which I am not—I think I should have to say that as a profession we have not successfully resisted this temptation, this pressure to expand beyond our powers of faithful and efficient performance. In one sense mediocrity may be said to be the key to the library situation in America at the present day. We have few really strong libraries, few very fine collections, few wonderfully expert librarians. We have numbers—large numbers—of fair buildings, fairly good collections, moderately successful librarians and assistants. This state of affairs is balanced to a great extent by our spirit of service, by our standardized technique, by our very effort to keep abreast of the best thought in the profession. But the ugly facts remain that the demand for extension in the way of branches has seriously handicapped the development of strong, well-equipped central libraries; the need for all sorts of new work has drawn off too many able people from the regular lines of service; the supply of trained librarians is by no means equal to the demand. There is a woeful tendency to imitate in service, and, worst of all, there is a great dearth of good books in very many of these new lines of publication. The trash which is being published to-day on various phases

of business, and which is going on our library shelves, is but one illustration of that tendency to mediocrity—and worse—of which I am regretfully speaking. There is no doubt about the fact—quantity lords it over quality in too many phases of our work to-day.

May I, then, in view of all I have just said, venture on some seasonable advice to my younger colleagues? Before everything let no man deceive you by saying that this is a day of great movements, of blind forces beyond the individual's power to control. It is not so. No man can escape his age. But in no age or time has personality counted as it does now. We come back to the man, to the woman, every time. Here in all this welter of the modern complex is your chance, your own chance, to make yourself count.

One of your greatest assets will be an ability to say "No"—and to say it very loud and clear. The peculiar temptation of women librarians seems to be to take on more than they can carry out. As Kipling once said, they are "over-engined for their beam." Poise in library work—as in all other work—comes from a serene self-knowledge, and that includes a knowledge of one's limitations as well as of one's possibilities.

You will not succeed unless you do some one thing supremely well. It is perhaps too early to say what that may be. But remember, the future in library work is one of specialization within the profession. When you find a line which you follow with ease, with pleasure, with eagerness, stick to following it. So will you find and do your best work. And finally, I beg you, do not enter on your work with any small view of the possibilities of our calling. This is a day when the nation's call to service rings in our ears. Library work is service. It cannot be anything else. In it are no great rewards of money or fame. But there are great things to be done. The work calls for devotion, for learning, for character, for service.

One service especially has been now laid on us with an ever-growing heaviness. We have—perhaps lightly—assumed the burden of supplying the reading of our soldiers

and sailors, at home in training, abroad on service or in hospital. The librarians of the country thru the American Library Association in the summer of 1917 volunteered to conduct special library work for the new armies soon to assemble. We went to the American people in the fall and asked them for money. They gave it, generously, freely. Amid a thousand perplexities such as beset any new effort on a huge scale our War Service Committee organized our forces, brought thousands, yes, millions, of books and of dollars to effective use in camps, in hospitals, on our ships. The Library War Service of the American Library Association stands to-day a living, active, moving proof of the vitality and power of American library ideals.

But proud as we are of what has been done there yet looms large before us a greater task. We need the best effort of *every librarian*, of each library trustee. What we have done has not been accomplished easily. There has been much hard work, much sacrifice—both of ease and of cherished conviction and opinion. The work ahead of us calls for more, and yet more people. It calls for you!

I said the admirable work we have done had not been accomplished easily. There have been earnest and sincere differences of opinion. There at first were delays—heart-breaking delays—and difficulties. Decisions have had to be made—with the military ends of the army and navy always in view—which have not pleased some very earnest and very loyal folk among us. There will be more differences, and more difficulties. But what do these things matter? It is the work, our work, the best work librarians ever did, which counts. To it I beg you all to rally with but one purpose, one aim, one resolve. Support the War Service! Get behind it! Work for it! Make it better! Let every camp and hospital librarian, every volunteer at dispatch office, on the transports, at Headquarters, in France, feel your interest, your determination. *We are not going to fail our men!* They need books and our best brains. If librarianship has any force, any ideals, if it means anything, then we must forget all our differences, and go forward together.

SOME REFERENCE BOOKS OF 1918

BY ISADORE GILBERT MUDGE, *Reference Librarian, Columbia University*

THE aim of this present article like that of similar surveys of reference books of earlier years is not to present a complete list of the new reference books of 1918 but rather to indicate from the point of view of the general library some of the more important, useful, or interesting of the new publications. While most of the works referred to have been published during 1918 mention is made also of some books of 1917 and 1916, principally foreign publications which were either issued or received in this country too late in 1917 to be examined in time for mention in the survey of reference books of that year. It has been necessary to omit some French and English reference books which probably should be recorded here, because on account of the delay in importation due to the war, copies have not yet been received in the various libraries to which the writer has access.

The classification of titles in the following record follows, in the main, the grouping in the new edition of A. B. Kroeger's "Guide to the study and use of reference books" (Chicago, A. L. A. Publishing Board, 1917), to which this present article forms a second informal and unofficial annual supplement.

PERIODICALS

While no entirely new general index has appeared, a new volume of one of the important standard indexes is to be recorded. Volume 16 of the Royal Society's "Catalogue of scientific papers" carries the alphabet for the final section (1884-1900) from *I* to *Marbut* and indexes some 57,228 articles by 10,089 different authors.

A special union list which will be of considerable reference use in college, university and special scientific libraries is "Union list of mathematical periodicals," edited by Professor David Eugene Smith. This lists not only strictly mathematical journals, but also general scientific periodicals which contain many mathematical articles, locating copies in some 50 different libraries. The arrangement is in two alpha-

betical lists, one for the mathematical and the other for the general periodicals, but there is a general alphabetical index which includes not only all periodical titles but also many abbreviations such as those commonly used in the Royal Society's Catalogue, etc., references from place names in both the vernacular and English, etc.

Royal Society of London. Catalogue of scientific papers, v. 16, I-Marbut. Cambridge: University press, 1918. 1054 p.

Smith, David Eugene. Union list of mathematical periodicals. Washington: Govt. print. off. 1918. 60 p. (Bulletin 1918, no. 9) 10 cts.

ENCYCLOPEDIAS

One new encyclopedia of importance is to be mentioned. A new edition of the "Encyclopedia Americana" has been in preparation for some time and ten volumes, carrying the alphabet partly thru *F* have now appeared. This edition is a new work, reset throughout, not printed from old plates, and contains as far as can be judged from the section so far issued many new articles with considerable revision of older articles. All articles of any length are signed, and appended bibliographies are frequent and in some cases important altho this bibliographical feature is somewhat uneven. Important articles are by specialists and are well done but minor subjects are in some cases less carefully handled with respect both to article and to bibliography.

Encyclopedia Americana, a library of universal knowledge. N. Y. Encyc. Amer. Corp., 1918. v. 1-10, A— To be compl. in 30 v., set \$180.

DICTIONARIES

The new dictionaries have been principally small handbooks, smaller foreign language dictionaries and dictionaries of military, naval and other technical terms especially needed during the war. A convenient new handbook of pronunciation is F. H. Vizetelly's "Desk book of 25,000 words frequently mispronounced." Foreign language dictionaries include: Hoare's "Short Italian-English dictionary," a useful

small work based upon his larger dictionary published in 1915; a new "Roumanian-English dictionary" by Philip Axelrad which is neither complete nor entirely accurate but is useful in the absence of any thoroly good Roumanian-English dictionary; and a new edition of Bogadek's "Croatian and English dictionary" which reprints the English-Croatian part published in 1915 and also adds a new Croatian-English section. A special feature of this section is that in the case of many words not only is the English translation given but synonyms or parallel words in the original, perhaps colloquial, local, or other less standard uses, are indicated. This feature ought to be of help to social workers who need to use or understand this language. New technical glossaries or dictionaries are: Farrow's "Dictionary of military terms," and "The aviator's pocket-dictionary and table-book, French-English and English-French," by A. de Gramont de Guiche.

Axelrad, Philip. Dictionar complet roman-englez. New York: Biblioteca română, 1918. 532 p.

Bogadek, Francis Aloysius. Standard Croatian-English and English-Croatian dictionary. Pittsburgh: J. Marohnic, 1917. 206 p., 71 p.

Farrow, Edward Samuel. Dictionary of military terms. New York: Crowell, 1918. 682 p. \$5.

Grammont, Armand Antoine Agénor de, duc de Guiche. Aviator's pocket dictionary and table-book, French-English and English-French; a handbook for the use of aviators and engineers in the United States Army, based on the official "vocabulaire" issued by the French war department. New York: Brentano's, 1918. 120 p.

Hoare, Alfred. Short Italian-English dictionary. New York: Oxford university press, 1918. v. 1.

Vizetelly, Frances Horace. Desk book of 25,000 words frequently mispronounced. New York: Funk, 1917. 906 p. \$1.60.

SOCIAL SCIENCE

Several new reference books in the field of statistics should be mentioned. A new work of unusual value, of importance both as an historical and bibliographical survey of the subject and also as a basis upon which to build a reference collection of official statistical material is "History of statistics" edited by John Koren. This book, prepared and published to commemorate the seventy-fifth anniversary of the American statistical association, consists of a series of memoirs, each by a specialist, on the development and progress of official statistics in some seventeen countries:

Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain and Ireland, Hungary, India, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Russia, Sweden and the United States. While these memoirs, especially in their bibliographies, are not all of equal importance, the collection as a whole is of great reference value and will be most important for use as a checking list for building up the collection of statistical material in large libraries which need this type of material. The chapter on France, for example, covers more than 100 pages, surveys the statistical material of the 17th and 18th centuries and then treats in detail the many important 19th and 20th century official publications, not only the compilations of the *Bureau de la statistique générale*, but also the statistical annuals, bulletins, etc., issued by many other government bureaus which compile and publish statistics in their special fields.

Several statistical annuals should also be noted. The French *Annuaire statistique* was suspended for awhile at the outbreak of the war, but has resumed publication in a double volume covering two years (1914-15) instead of the usual annual issue. Of the four statistical abstracts regularly published by the British board of trade, two the "Foreign countries" and "British Empire" were suspended in 1914 and 1915 respectively, but the other two, the "United Kingdom" and the "Colonies" have appeared regularly each year, including issues in 1918. A French official publication on Alsace-Lorraine which contains not only detailed information about the administration and legislation in Alsace-Lorraine 1871-1914, but also a good deal of statistical data brought down to 1915 is "Organization politique et administrative de l'Alsace-Lorraine." This gives not only well summarized accounts, and statistics, but is well documented. Altho the set is not new, mention should perhaps be made of the new volume of the "Annuaire international de statistique agricole" prepared by the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. While this nominally covers the years 1915-1916, the tables in most cases give figures for 1907-1916 and furnish much valuable information to investigators of ques-

tions of production, supply, export and import of foodstuffs, etc. A useful American compilation of commercial statistics is "Trade of the United States with the world 1916-17" issued in two parts (1) Imports (2) Exports, and published as Miscellaneous series No. 63 by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Among the recent publications of the Bureau of the Census should be mentioned the large volume on "Negro population 1790-1915." The compilation, "Statistics of incomes, 1916," published by the Treasury Department, should also be mentioned for its use in its special field.

Last year's summary of reference books mentioned "Important federal laws" compiled by John A. Lapp as useful in both the general and the law library. A companion volume to that work, useful in the same way, is Mr. Lapp's new compilation "Federal rules and regulations" which supplements the earlier volume by giving the supplementary law contained in the "Rules and regulations" made by administrative officers.

Several new works are important reference aids to students of constitutional law and history. The compilation of "State constitutions" compiled by Dr. Charles Kettleborough is a very useful collection containing up to date texts of constitutions of all the states and organic laws of the territories and other colonial possessions including the minor insular dependencies. This is the most useful of all such collections of state constitutions for questions in which recent texts are needed, altho for historical questions involving older documents, early charters, etc., the older collection by Thorpe must be used. Two collections useful for constitutional history of the British dominions are: "Select constitutional documents illustrating South African history, 1795-1910," edited by G. W. Eybers, and "Documents of the Canadian constitution, 1795-1915" selected and edited by W. P. M. Kennedy.

Annuaire international de statistique agricole, 1915-1916. Rome: Inst. international d'agric., 1917. 949 p. 10 fr.

Eybers, G. W. ed. Select constitutional documents illustrating South African history, 1795-1910. London: Routledge; New York: Dutton, 1918. 582 p. \$9.

France. Etat-major général. Organisation politique et administrative de l'Alsace-Lorraine; documents mis à jour jusqu'au 31 juillet 1914 pour la législative et jusqu'en 1913-1915 pour la statique. Paris. Impr. nationale, 1915. v. 1.

Kennedy, W. P. M. ed. Documents of the Canadian constitution. Toronto, London, New York, etc.: Oxford university press, 1918. 717 p. \$3.50.

Kettleborough, Charles, ed. The state constitutions and the federal constitution and organic laws of the territories and other colonial dependencies. Indianapolis: Bowen, 1918. 1645 p. \$8.

Koren, John, ed. History of statistics. New York: Macmillan, 1918. 773 p. \$7.50.

Lapp, John Augustus. Federal rules and regulations. Indianapolis: Bowen, 1918. 1140 p. \$8.

U. S. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Trade of the United States with the world, 1916-17. Washington: Govt. print. off., 1918. 2 v. (Misc. series No. 63). 40 cts.

U. S. Bureau of the census. Negro population, 1790-1915. Washington: Govt. print. off., 1918. 844 p.

U. S. Treasury dept. Statistics of income, 1916. Washington: Govt. print. off., 1917. 391 p.

SCIENCE AND USEFUL ARTS

Certain dictionaries of military terms and aeronautics have already been listed in the section Dictionaries. Another new technical dictionary which has been specially produced to meet the needs of war workers is the "Steel shipbuilder's handbook," by C. W. Cook. An important new handbook of engineering economics is Gillette and Dana's "Handbook of mechanical and electrical cost data, giving shipping weights, capacities, outputs and net prices of machines and apparatus, and detailed costs of installation, maintenance, depreciation and operation." In scientific and technical libraries where the publication "Chemical abstracts" is much used the new decennial index of which two volumes have been published will be necessary and useful.

Chemical abstracts: Decennial index, 1907-16. Authors v. 1-2. Washington: American chemical soc., 1917. \$15.50 per vol.

Cook, Clarence Westgate. Steel shipbuilder's handbook. New York: Longmans, 1918. 123 p. \$1.50.

Gillette, Halbert P. and Dana, R. T. Handbook of mechanical and electrical cost data. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1918. 1739 p. \$6.

LITERATURE

An important new tool for reference work in modern American drama, questions of publication, editions, authorship, etc., is the impressive catalog of "Dramatic compositions copyrighted in the United States 1870-1916" prepared by the copyright division of the Library of Congress. This huge list includes upwards of 60,000 titles arranged alphabetically by title, with an author index. Information given for each

title is, owing to the bulk of the catalog, necessarily brief, but includes title, author's name, name and address of claimant, date of deposit of title and registration date of publication (for published dramas) and date of deposit with class designation and entry number. Of the many uses which this list will have, perhaps the most important in general reference work will be for questions of authorship when only a title is known, questions as to whether a certain play has been published, in what editions standard plays were published during the given period, what plays of certain dramatists have been printed, verification of a given title, or its use by more than one author, etc.

A new index to short stories which partly overlaps and partly supplements Miss Firkin's useful "Index of short stories" is "The standard index of short stories 1900-1914" compiled by F. J. Hannigan, which indexes by author and title, in one alphabet all stories published in some twenty-four American magazines during the period covered. Some 35,000 entries, representing stories by about 3000 authors are included, but by no means all of these entries are for stories hitherto unindexed, as of the 24 periodicals included more than half are regularly indexed in the *Reader's Guide*. Among the unindexed magazines included is the *Saturday Evening Post*, and the indexing of short stories in this periodical is important, and for quick reference work there is, of course, a great convenience in having all material in one alphabet, but in view of the high cost of such indexes it is to be regretted that the list of periodicals was not chosen so as to include more unduplicated material. A new edition of an important anthology is the third edition of Burton E. Stevenson's "Home book of verse," which adds considerable recent material to that included in the edition of 1912.

Hannigan, Francis J. Standard index of short stories, 1900-1914. Boston: Small, Maynard, 1918. 334 p. \$10.

Stevenson, Burton Egbert. Home book of verse, American and English 1880-1918. 3d ed. rev. and enl. New York: Holt, 1918. 4009 p. \$10.

U. S. Copyright office. Dramatic compositions copyrighted in the United States, 1870-1916. Washington: Govt. print. off., 1918. 2 v. paged continuously. 3547 p. \$4.

BIOGRAPHY

Two new smaller biographical dictionaries of the "Who's who" type are to be recorded. "The international who's who in music and musical gazetteer" is a new work covering partly the same field as Wyndham's "Who's who in music," but wider in scope, as it aims to include musicians of all kinds, composers, singers, teachers of music, etc., thruout the world. A biographical handbook in an entirely new field is "Rus, rural uplook service" edited by Liberty Hyde Bailey which gives brief biographies of about 3000 men and women prominent in agricultural and rural leadership, either as scientists, teachers, officials, etc., in both the United States and Canada. Two new editions of standard works should be noted. These are "Who's who in America, 1918-19," which lists 22,968 biographies of which over three thousand are new, and the seventh biennial edition of "Who's who in New York."

International who's who in music and musical gazetteer, ed. by Cesar Saerchinger. New York: Current lit. pub. co., 1918. 841 p. \$6.

Rus, rural uplook service. A preliminary attempt to register the rural leadership of the U. S. and Canada. Compiled by Liberty Hyde Bailey. Ithaca, N. Y., 1918. 313 p.

Who's who in America, 1918-19. Chicago: Marquis, 1918. v. 10. 3200 p. \$6.

Who's who in New York . . . city and state. New York: Who's who pub. co., 1918. 1187 p. \$6.

THE WAR HISTORY

Out of the great mass of material published about the war, several items should be mentioned for their reference value. The New York Times "Current history" which has now reached the 18th volume continues to be, for American readers, perhaps the one most generally useful reference tool for current material—history, comment, newly issued documents, chronology, illustrations, cartoons, etc. A handy smaller manual is the "War encyclopedia" issued by the Committee on Public Information which gives concise definite articles on a large number of war subjects about which popular information is needed, such as persons, places, events, battles, issues, etc. Unfortunately the pronunciation of proper names included in this encyclopedia is not indicated. A very useful study outline for either classes, clubs, or

reading circles is S. B. Harding's "Study of the great war, a topical outline, with copious illustrations and reading references" Published originally as a supplement to the January issue of the *History Teachers' Magazine* this outline is now available in two different pamphlet issues, as "War reprint No. 1" published by the magazine, and as number 14 of the "War information series" issued by the Committee on Public Information. Dr. James Brown Scott, whose "Diplomatic documents of the war" has proved the most generally useful collection of such material, has edited three new publications which have a reference value for many questions connected with the diplomatic and political history of the war and its causes. These are: "Diplomatic correspondence between United States and Germany," "Survey of international relations between United States and Germany," and "President Wilson's foreign policy, messages, addresses, papers."

Last year's survey of reference works pointed out that the most pressing need in the way of new war reference works was a good selected bibliography which would be a guide to the best out of the great number of war publications. Such a work is now available in the "Selected critical bibliography" compiled by Professor G. M. Dutcher and published first in the *History Teacher's Magazine* for March, 1918, and later issued separately as War reprint no. 3. This includes only publications in English, and gives careful critical annotations. Both this bibliography and the Harding outline already mentioned are included, with some other material, in the pamphlet "Materials for study of the war" published by the McKinley Publishing Company. Other useful bibliographies are: "America at war, a handbook of patriotic education references" by Albert Bushnell Hart, and the Library of Congress "Check list of material on the war."

Dutcher, George Matthew. A selected critical bibliography of publications in English relating to the world war. Philadelphia: McKinley. 36 p. (War supplement to the *History teacher's magazine*, March, 1918. War reprint, no. 3).

Harding, Samuel B. The study of the great war: a topical outline with copious quotations and reading references. Philadelphia: McKinley, 1918. 40 p.

(History teacher's magazine. War supplement: War reprints, no. 1).

Hart, Albert Bushnell. America at war; a handbook of patriotic education references, ed. by Albert Bushnell Hart for the Committee on patriotism through education of the National Security League, with preface by James M. Beck. New York: Pub. for the National security league by George H. Doran company, 1918. 425 p. \$1.50.

McKinley, Albert Edward, comp. Collected materials for the study of the war. Philadelphia: McKinley, 1918. 180 p. 65 cts.

Scott, James Brown, ed. Diplomatic correspondence between the U. S. and Germany. Oxford Univ. press. 392 p. \$3.50.

Survey of international relations between the United States and Germany. 516 p. \$5.

President Wilson's foreign policy, messages, addresses, papers. 438 p. \$3.50.

U. S. Committee on public information. War cyclopedia; a handbook for ready reference on the great war. Ed. by Frederic L. Paxson, Edward S. Corwin, Samuel B. Harding. Washington: Govt. print. off., 1918. 321 p. (Red, white and blue series, no. 7).

FAR EAST

Several recent publications are of special value in view of the present interest and importance of many questions of the Far East. A useful new regional encyclopedia of China is the "Encyclopedia sinica" by Samuel Couling. This is a general dictionary of China, its history, life, civilization, commerce, etc., with adequate general articles and good bibliographies, which forms, on the whole, the most useful one-volume reference work on China for the more general reader. A new edition of a standard guide to China and other regions of the Far East is Madrolle's "Chine du Sud, 2. éd." and mention should be made also of volume 5 of the Official guide to Eastern Asia, compiled by the Imperial Japanese government railways which covers the East Indies, including the Philippines, French Indo-China, the Dutch East Indies, etc. For the Dutch East Indies should also be noted the new revised edition of the "Encyclopædie van Nederlandsch-Indie" of which volume 1-2, covering the letters A-M have now been published. This is a real encyclopedia of the country, including its history, geography, ethnology, manners and customs, products, fauna and flora, commerce, and a considerable amount of biography.

Of all the reference publications on the Far East, however, the most important, from the economic and commercial point of view at least, is the new "Atlas and commercial gazetteer of China" made by the Far Eastern geographical establishment.

This furnishes good, large-sized maps, good gazetteer information and detailed information on imports and exports, products, railways and other communications, geology, flora, fauna, manufactures and industries, ports, etc. While the work is necessarily somewhat uneven it is on the whole very good, is the only thing of its sort, and in any large library that can afford it, it is indispensable for economic and commercial information about China.

Couling, Samuel. *The encyclopaedia sinica*, by Samuel Couling. Shanghai: Kelly and Walsh. London and New York: Oxford University press, 1917. 633 p. 42s.

Encyclopaedie van Nederlandsch-Indië. 2. druk. Met medewerking van verschillende geleerden ambtenaren en officieren. 's Gravenhage-Leiden: Nijhoff, 1917-18. v. 1-2.

Far eastern geographical establishment, Shanghai. The new atlas and commercial gazetteer of China, a work devoted to its geography & resources and economic & commercial development. Ed. by Edwin John Dingle. Containing 25 bilingual maps with complete indexes and many coloured graphs. Comp. and tr. from the latest and most authoritative surveys and records . . . Shanghai, North-China daily news & herald, 1917.

Japan. Imperial Japanese railways. Official guide to Eastern Asia: v. 5 East Indies, incl. Philippine Islands, French Indo-China, Siam, Malay Peninsula and Dutch East Indies. Tokyo: Imp. govt. railways, 1917. 519 p.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Two new volumes in important standard bibliographies are to be recorded. The "United States Catalog: Supplement 1912-17" continues the third edition of the main work by cumulating in one alphabet the titles which have appeared in the six annual volumes from 1912 on, following in general the plan of the main work, but giving somewhat fuller information, *e. g.* paging. The British Museum's "Subject index of modern works" has been extended another five year period by the publication of a new volume which covers the years 1911-15. Several new reference aids on early printed books should be mentioned. The Bibliographical Society's "Census of 15th century books owned in America, work on which was started many years ago, is now being published in installments in the *Bulletin* of the New York Public Library, and publication in separate form is to be looked for later. As this "Census" records copies in private hands as well as in libraries open to the general public, it constitutes a most important aid in the location of copies of rare books. Other new lists

of early or rare material are: Foulché-Delbosc's *Bibliographie hispano-française* which has been appearing in installments in the *Bibliographie hispanique* but has now been completed by the portion published in 1916; Legrand's "*Bibliographie hispano-grecque*," a similar work now in process of publication in the *Bibliographie hispanique*. The catalogue of the Fiske Icelandic collection at Cornell has been added to by the publication of a supplementary volume, a "Catalogue of Runic literature." A useful new handbook for historical students and other research workers whose investigations call for the use of American manuscript material is the new "Handbook of manuscripts in the Library of Congress." While this does not calendar the manuscripts, it gives adequate descriptions of the various collections, and the minute subject and name index furnishes a useful guide to their contents.

British museum. Dept. of printed books. Subject index of modern works added to the library, 1911-1915. London: British Museum, 1918. 1367 p. 63s.

Cornell University Library Catalogue of Runic literature forming a part of the Icelandic collection. London, New York, etc.: Oxford univ. press, 1918. 105 p. \$1.

U. S. Library of Congress. Handbook of manuscripts in the Library of Congress. Washington: Govt. print. off., 1918. 750 p.
United States Catalog: Supplement, 1912-1917. New York: Wilson, 1918. 2298 p.

AMERICANIZATION MEANS—

THE use of a common language for the entire nation.

The desire of all peoples in America to unite in a common citizenship under one flag.

The abolition of racial prejudices, barriers, and discriminations, and of immigrant colonies and sections, which keep peoples in America apart.

The maintenance of an American standard of living thru the proper use of American foods, care of children, and new world homes.

The discontinuance of discriminations in the housing, care, protection, and treatment of aliens.

The creation of an understanding of and love for America, and of the desire of immigrants to remain in America, to have a home here and to support American institutions and laws.

LIBRARY LEGISLATION OF 1918

By C. B. LESTER, *Chairman, A. L. A. Committee on Library Legislation*

THE even year is the "off" year for legislative sessions, and hence the library legislation of the year is very slight in quantity and of little more than local significance. In a number of states regular or special sessions were held with the enactment of no legislation whatever in this field. To make the record complete, however, a brief resumé is given here of such state laws affecting libraries as have any interest outside the immediate locality. In each case information as to the existence or lack of library legislation has been checked by some library officer in the state concerned.

Georgia increased the salary of the state librarian from \$1200 to \$1400.

New Jersey authorized the governing body of any municipality to appropriate not exceeding \$6000 annually to aid libraries and reading rooms provided such libraries are open free to the public at reasonable hours. Such an appropriation may be made in the current fiscal year 1918 even though the regular budget may have been already adopted. The act was passed particularly for the benefit of Morristown and Orange, where the libraries are not municipally owned or operated.

New York specifies that the separate library fund raised by taxation or otherwise for library support shall be kept by the treasurer of the municipality or district making the appropriation, except that money raised by taxation for the support of a library not publicly owned but nevertheless maintained for free public use shall be paid over to the treasurer of the corporation maintaining the library, upon written demand by its directors or trustees. Hereafter the board of trustees for the management of a free public library in a town shall consist of six members (instead of five as formerly) of whom two shall be elected each biennium.

Another law provided that any property devised or bequeathed to a library shall be exempted from the transfer (or inherit-

ance) tax. Such an exemption formerly applied only to personal property other than money or securities.

Still another law of this year exempts from taxation real estate held in trust for free public library purposes, whether such trust be held by an educational corporation or by trustees under a will, deed of trust or court appointment.

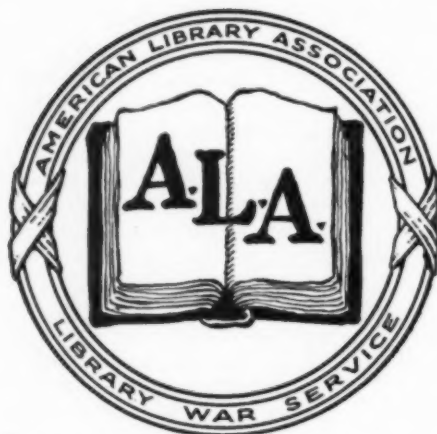
In *Rhode Island* a local act authorized the city council of the city of Providence to appropriate not exceeding \$2500 annually toward the support of the Elmwood Public Library Association. This library has grown up independently in a suburb of the city, and it may be expected that it will ultimately be taken over as a branch of the Providence Public Library.

South Carolina repealed the law providing for a librarian of the Supreme Court appointed by the court, and transferred the custody of the library to the clerk of the court, who shall annually, subject to the approval of the court, employ some suitable person, as a departmental clerk, to care for the library. The librarian so appointed may be a woman who has attained the age of twenty-one years and has been for two years a resident of the state.

Virginia passed an act authorizing public officials to transfer to the State Library for permanent care and preservation any official books, documents, maps, portraits, or other records or archives material not in current use. This should bring into the care of the state library much valuable historical material.

Furthermore the department of Confederate records was abolished and the various records and the equipment of the department were required to be transferred to the custody of the State Library. The State Librarian is required to make a complete index of the names of Confederate soldiers as contained in these records. An additional appropriation of \$150 is made for this work.

LIBRARY WAR SERVICE



LIBRARIES AND LIBRARIANS IN THE UNITED WAR WORK CAMPAIGN

BY FRANK PARKER STOCKBRIDGE,

*National Director of Information, Second
Library War Fund*

THE part the libraries and librarians of the United States played in the great United War Work Campaign is a chapter in the history of library service of which all who took part may well be proud. With the campaign beginning on the very day that the armistice terminating hostilities was signed, resulting not only in the loss of at least an entire day of effective campaigning but in a general letting down of war interest, to send subscription over the top by \$33,000,000, to the stupendous total of \$203,000,000, was an achievement unparalleled. When it is recalled that the preparations for the campaign, and in many sections the campaign itself, were coincident with the most virulent and fatal epidemic in the history of America, the achievement becomes all the more marvelous to contemplate.

How the librarians did help! On that point the testimony is universal. From Dr. John R. Mott, the Director General of the campaign, down to the field workers in every part of the United States, the verdict

is unanimous that the services rendered by the library personnel of the country were far in excess of their numerical proportion and that they were rendered in a spirit of enthusiastic co-operation that left no room for criticism nor for anything but praise.

From the very beginning of the preparations for the campaign, the American Library Association members and the associated, tho unaffiliated, library personnel of the country, entered into the program with the clearest appreciation of the fact that it was not an A. L. A. campaign but a United War Work Campaign. Whether their participation in the campaign was as a library unit or team, working under a United local committee, or whether it was as individuals flying no distinctive standard but merely giving the best that was in them to the common cause, not one failed to do his or her utmost.

With the consolidation of interests that was effected late in the summer, the A. L. A. campaign took on a different aspect from that originally planned. Instead of being largely a matter of organization of the library personnel of the country it became primarily a matter of inspiration thru publicity, and of co-operation in publicity and other phases, with the remaining six of the "Seven Sisters." The task of the National Director of Information was a dual one. It was, first, to endeavor to inform, inspire and enthuse the library personnel, thru the publication of "War Libraries," and, second, to prepare and distribute, thru every available channel, publicity in every practical form.

Of the total amount appropriated by the Library War Finance Committee for publicity, \$40,000, all but about \$1500 was spent in various ways. The amount of publicity obtained, however, cannot be measured solely by the money expended. Without the generous and enthusiastic co-operation and volunteer services not only of hundreds of librarians who devoted their energies particularly to this phase of the campaign, but of hundreds of others whose direct interest in libraries and library service was

more remote, it would have been impossible to carry out, as completely as it was carried out, the campaign of education which has at least resulted in enlightening a considerable percentage of the American people as to Library War Service and what it has done and is doing for our men in uniform.

The most striking single feature of the publicity program for instance, the "Hey Fellows!" poster, owes its success to the generosity of the artist, John E. Sheridan, who painted the picture as a voluntary war service for which no compensation, beyond the effort to obtain the most perfect lithographic reproduction possible, could be offered. There is unanimity in the verdict that Mr. Sheridan's poster was the most striking and effective of all of the posters used in the United War Work Campaign by any or all of the seven organizations. Altho the proportion of A. L. A. posters to the total was insignificant—only one in fifteen—it was the first to catch the eye, in whatever company it was posted. And the humanness of the appeal, in the figure of the boy in khaki jubilating over the book he has just gotten from the Library War Service, gave this poster a quality and force that impressed it upon the memory of everyone who saw it.

The list of individuals who co-operated voluntarily in the preparation of reading matter for the press is too long to publish in detail. In response to a circular letter sent to the 1800 members of the Authors League nearly 100 writers, numbering among them many of the best known men and women authors in America, sent for data and information and wrote articles, sketches, stories, essays and verse, which they contributed freely, either in publications to which they had personal access, or by sending their manuscripts to publicity headquarters for such use as might be made of them. Meredith Nicholson touched the very heart of Library War Service's appeal in his splendid little essay published in the Book Section of the New York Sunday Sun. Mrs. Alice Hegan Rice, herself a trustee of the Louisville Public Library, wrote, out of her personal contact with the camp library at Camp Zachary

Taylor, an article for the *Red Cross Magazine*. Harrison Rhodes' article in the January *McClure's* is a masterpiece of exposition, altho appearing too late to be of service in the actual campaign. Magazines like the *Saturday Evening Post*, *Ladies' Home Journal*, *Delineator*, *Pictorial Review*, *Everybody's*, *The Outlook*, *The Independent*, and a long list of specialized and class publications opened their pages to the Library War Service appeal and in many instances had special articles prepared by their own staff writers; many of these magazines have articles scheduled for issues still to be published, continuing the campaign of education until well into the spring.

The Vigilantes, the volunteer association of writers formed for the purpose of counteracting German propaganda in the press of America, generously contributed their services and spread among 1500 newspapers an article on Library War Service written by Bliss Carman.

And the libraries and librarians themselves proved a most efficient publicity machine. Not only in the displaying of rotogravure picture placards and the distribution of book-marks telling the story of Library War Service, but in obtaining the publication in local newspapers of articles relating to library service and the other services included in the United War Work Campaign, they were surprisingly effective. The response of the library personnel of America to the call for co-operation, extended thru the columns of the ephemeral little publication known as *War Libraries*, was most gratifying. The value of this method of enlisting the support and co-operation of the entire library interests of the country was early recognized by Dr. Mott, who especially requested and urged that the publication of *War Libraries*, and its widest possible distribution, be continued up to the campaign itself. Upward of 40,000 names of libraries, librarians and library trustees and directors were on the mailing list of the last issue of *War Libraries*.

In response to the request made broadcast that all library workers taking any part in local publicity endeavor to send in

reports accompanied by clippings of the fruits of their work, a mass of material that would fill more than one bushel basket was received at the New York headquarters. It is almost invidious to attempt to make a distinction between these hundreds of enthusiastic volunteer publicity workers who achieved such splendid results. But in accordance with the promise made in the last issue of *War Libraries*, some mention must be made of those institutions and individuals that achieved especially noteworthy results. It is to be hoped that there will be no heart-burnings if one is picked out from among the entire group for special distinction. This one is Emma Knodel, librarian of the Guiteau Library, Irvington-on-Hudson, New York. Miss Knodel handled the publicity for United War Work Campaign in her town. There is one newspaper in Irvington and that is a weekly. The clippings that Miss Knodel sent to National Publicity Headquarters totaled nearly twenty columns! Irvington has 2300 inhabitants and it went "over the top" in the United War Work Campaign before nine o'clock in the morning on Nov. 11, the opening day of the drive. Its quota was \$10,000. Its subscriptions up to Nov. 21 were 190 per cent of its quota—almost \$1 per capita of the total population. In view of all the conditions Miss Knodel is entitled to first honorable mention among librarians engaged in volunteer publicity work for the campaign.

From Green Bay, Wis., the Kellogg Public Library sent in a scrap-book of clippings that showed the results of intelligent publicity activity, with the result that Brown County, in which Green Bay is located, led the counties of the United States with a subscription of 156.6 per cent of its quota. Closely pressing Irvington and Green Bay for first honors is the Guernsey Memorial Library at Norwich, N. Y., whose librarian, N. Louise Ruckteshler, turned in a mass of clippings almost incredibly large in volume, considering that there is but one daily newspaper in the city of Norwich.

Mrs. Beverly Cameron Cobb, chairman of the Book Committee of the Public Li-

brary of Portsmouth, Va., supplemented a newspaper publicity campaign with the maintenance of a booth in the heart of the city on the Court House green, which was decorated outside and inside with A. L. A. posters, flags and flowers and illuminated at night with colored electric lights. Many special features were staged at the booth and A. L. A. literature was distributed in the principal hotels and banks as well as thru the library.

One of the largest total volumes of newspaper publicity obtained thru library workers' efforts was turned in by Everett R. Perry, librarian of the Los Angeles Public Library, while Frances E. Earhart, librarian of the Duluth Public Library, acting as secretary of the Woman's Division of the United War Work Campaign, achieved publicity results that were nothing short of remarkable. Ruth M. Barker, head of the circulation department of the Cossitt Library of Memphis, Tenn., obtained results not equalled anywhere else in the South, both in daily newspaper publicity and in special articles contributed by her to publications of the local Chamber of Commerce. Margaret Dunlop, of the Chattanooga Public Library, is also entitled to particular mention for effective and voluminous publicity obtained.

From the Danbury, Conn., library Mary P. Wiggin, librarian, sends evidence of unusual publicity activities, including the making of slides for exhibition in the local theaters.

Other libraries and librarians making special reports of publicity results include Mrs. B. D. Spilman of the Warrenton, Va., Public Library; W. M. Foulk of Charleston, W. Va., Public Library, and the librarians of St. Paul, Beloit, Wis., Detroit, Washington, and Plymouth, Mass.

Doubtless there were scores of others who made no report of their individual publicity activities but who nevertheless rendered efficient service.

The thanks of the American Library Association, of the War Service Committee, of the Library War Finance Committee and of the Director of Information are extended appreciatively to all of them.

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION WAR SERVICE COMMITTEE

A MEETING of the committee was held at the New York Public Library, Saturday, November 30, 1918, 2:30 p. m.

Present: James I. Wyer, Jr., chairman; E. H. Anderson, Charles F. D. Belden, R. R. Bowker, Electra C. Doren and Frank P. Hill (part of meeting only), a quorum of the committee; also William W. Bishop, president of the A. L. A., Carl H. Milam, representing the General Director of the Library War Service, and George B. Utley, executive secretary.

Minutes of the preceding meeting of September 24-25, 1918, were approved as sent to members in typewritten form.

The chairman of the Library War Finance Committee, reporting on the United War Work Campaign, informed the committee that the campaign had been successful, and that the total sum subscribed to present date is approximately \$205,000,000, and that, therefore, the American Library Association would receive as its quota at least \$3,500,000, the sum contemplated in its budget.

The chairman of the Library War Finance Committee, having reported that Carl H. Milam, assistant to the General Director, had written him that in view of the rapidly changing military situation he was not prepared to recommend, as was done at the Lake Placid meeting, the urgent need of an intensive book campaign (immediate publicity by Washington headquarters as to the need for more gift books being the recommended substitute for an intensive campaign); and the chairman of the Library War Finance Committee having further reported that with the above information before it, that committee had unanimously voted that it would be unwise to put on an intensive campaign the week of January 13, 1919; and that therefore the subject was now turned back to the War Service Committee for action. It was

VOTED, That the report of the Library War Finance Committee on the subject of a book campaign be received, and the Committee be relieved from further action on the matter.

It was taken as the sense of the commit-

tee that the further collection of books be referred to the headquarters office of the Library War Service with power.

The selection of a treasurer of the second war service fund being under consideration, it was

VOTED, That after approval by the Executive Board of the American Library Association the American Security and Trust Company, of Washington, D. C., be designated as treasurer of the fund, which shall be known as the "American Library Association Second War Service Fund," and that the account be kept separate from the first fund.

VOTED, That the Library War Finance Committee be authorized to request state directors of the library war fund to communicate with all libraries in their respective states, requesting immediate remittance to the Library War Finance Committee of any funds in their hands arising from the first library war fund, or received from the sale of old books or magazines.

The sub-committee on Education and Research (appointed at the Lake Placid meeting as the sub-committee on Library Research as War Service), Dr. E. C. Richardson, chairman, having reported thru the executive secretary the completion of the personnel of the sub-committee by the appointment of H. M. Lydenberg and H. H. B. Meyer as the other members; and the sub-committee having also submitted a "Plan for Work" (Appendix to these minutes); the executive secretary informed the committee that by an affirmative correspondence vote of the War Service Committee these gentlemen were appointed as a "working sub-committee" to supersede the sub-committee appointed at Lake Placid, which was only authorized to "prepare and submit a detailed plan," etc.; and that the sub-committee is authorized to proceed to work according to its program as outlined in its "Plan for Work," with the understanding that it is not authorized to incur expenses in behalf of the War Service Committee until further authorization is given, except nominal expenses for postage, stationery and a minimum of clerical service.

It was taken as the sense of the committee that the activities of the sub-committee shall end with the discharge of the War Service Committee unless the sub-committee is continued as a special committee of the A. L. A.

VOTED, That the foregoing memorandum regarding custody and expenditure of the fund raised by the United War Work Campaign as approved by the Committee of Eleven is hereby approved by the War Service Committee and referred to the Executive Board of the American Library Association for its approval.

VOTED, That the thanks of the War Service Committee be given to Mr. Frank A. Vanderlip for his work in behalf of the American Library Association in connection with the United War Work Campaign, and that his acts as representative of the American Library Association are hereby approved; and that Mr. J. I. Wyer, Jr., Chairman of the War Service Committee, is hereby designated as Mr. Vanderlip's alternate, to be present at such meetings as the latter cannot attend; and that this action be referred to the Executive Board of the American Library Association for its approval.

Recurring to the proposal presented to the committee at Lake Placid by Joseph L. Wheeler for the preparation of annotated war time reading lists on subjects patriotic, military, naval, vocational, and on conservation and reconstruction; such lists to be distributed in all camps and thru libraries to the schools and homes of the country; it was

VOTED, That the War Service Committee hereby appropriates the sum of fifteen hundred dollars (\$1500) from available unexpended balances of the first war service fund to the A. L. A. Publishing Board, to be expended in the preparation of "After-War Reading Lists," under the direction of Mr. Joseph L. Wheeler; and that after approval by the Executive Board of the American Library Association, the American Security and Trust Company, of Washington, D. C., is authorized and requested from the A. L. A. War Service moneys of the first library war fund in its hands, to transfer to the credit of Carl B. Roden, Treasurer of the American Library Association Publishing Board, the sum of fifteen hundred dollars (\$1500).

PLAN FOR WORK BY A SUB-COMMITTEE ON LIBRARY RESEARCH AS WAR SERVICE

The committee shall be called a sub-committee on Education and Research.

It shall be the duty of this sub-committee to stimulate and aid libraries in the spread of war information and the promotion of research intended directly for war and reconstruction ends.

In particular to stimulate and aid them:

(1) To encourage reading and school research in the matter of war issues, aims, methods of civilian co-operation, war finance and other matters bearing directly on the civilian aid in winning the war.

Immediate Program. Co-operation with the Board of Historical Service, American Security League, etc.

(2) To purchase necessary material for scientific research in live questions in chemical, physical, historical, economic, legal or other fields of critical research, bearing directly on the war.

Immediate Program. Recommending to research libraries the best books for research workers in libraries.

(3) To aid individuals, organized institutions of research or Government departments in the investigation of such topics by providing the material and the reference service in the fullest way.

Immediate Program. Help readers to locate copies, i. e., joint lists of (a) best aids and guides, (b) best books for use.

(4) To co-operate in the preparation of aids to such research in the way of special bibliographies and guides for topics actually under consideration for practical war ends.

Immediate Program. 1. Periodical articles since 1910 on (a) War area countries, (b) Economic and international law aspects. 2. Location lists for books wanted for specific researches.

The two most keenly felt needs at the present moment are (1) some system of quickly locating a borrowing copy of works needed at once in practical research and not to be found in the local library, (2) guide to learned periodical articles, especially of the last eight years, on live topics in (a) history, political economy, geography, ethnography and religion of the war area countries, (b) economic and international law subjects affecting the foreign relations of the next few years.

The opinion is freely expressed among research institutions that for the next twenty years the main weight of the research activity and of graduate instruction in America will be concerned with these topics. Pretty much all the trained research ability of this country is now concentrated on these practical war topics, and the work having been thus begun and specialties established, these will naturally keep the field for some time even if the topics do not themselves remain alive. On the other hand, it is figured that it will be ten or twenty years before the readjustments of the world, necessitated by the war, will have been so far completed that these topics are not the live, practical topics of research. The libraries must, therefore, perforce, shape themselves in view of these circumstances, and the sooner they do it on a considerable scale the greater the practical economic and social gain to America will be.

As to an executive plan for this work: For the present and until funds have been raised thru the second drive, the committee can do useful work, without funds, simply by inducing the libraries to co-operate in doing it.

If and when funds are available, it should have a small clerical organization involv-

ing (1) a good deal of systematic correspondence, (2) a certain amount of clerical help for handling joint lists and answering reference requests, (3) if practicable, a certain bibliographical force for preparing reference reading lists in co-operation with the Board for Historical Service, and such lines of effort and perhaps preparing bibliographies or organizing co-operative aid of libraries for the preparation of bibliographies on such matters as the plan for a League of Nations, war loans, war pensions, and other matters for which no research library, even the Library of Congress, is quite equipped in routine equipment. This feature would depend for its quantity on developments, but its object would be to procure the making of research reference aids on any really live war topic which might be handed to it, first, by departments of the United States Government, second, by semi-official or unofficial institutions or organizations, and third, by unmistakably competent private research workers, working on approved topics.

Respectfully submitted,

E. C. RICHARDSON,

H. M. LYDENBERG,

H. H. B. MEYER,

Committee.

THE SPIRIT OF LIBRARY WAR SERVICE ON CANVAS

By FRANK PARKER STOCKBRIDGE

Not only as most truly expressing the spirit of the service which it represents, but as a work of art, judged solely upon its artistic merits, the painting by Denman Fink illustrating the Library War Service of the American Library Association reproduced as this month's frontispiece is quite unanimously regarded as by far the best of the seven paintings executed by seven well known artists at the outdoor studio in front of the New York Public Library during the recent United War Work Campaign.

Mr. Fink's painting, like the others, is on a huge canvas, 9 x 17 feet. It depicts a wounded but smiling soldier with ban-

daged eyes, listening to another soldier who is reading to him aloud from a book. Coming thru the doorway is another "dough-boy" with a grin, a cigarette and an armful of books to add to the collection already in evidence. The scene is the porch of an army hospital. Nothing could more accurately depict the eagerness and enthusiasm with which wounded men in hospitals welcome and rejoice in the supply of good reading matter provided by the Library War Service of the American Library Association.

So marvellously human are the figures in Mr. Fink's painting, so clearly and fully has the artist caught the spirit of the hos-

pital book service, that almost every critic who has seen the picture thinks the painter must have made sketches from life at an army hospital. On the contrary, Mr. Fink developed his theme entirely without personal hospital contacts. In a letter written in response to a request for an explanation of the genesis of his idea for this painting, Mr. Fink says:

"The request for me to paint this picture came so much at the eleventh hour that at first I did not see how, in justice to myself, I could consent to undertake to paint before the public, in such a conspicuous place, a picture toward which so little time was allowed for the development of its idea, if indeed I should be so fortunate as to find a suitable idea at all. I saw that the thing had to be done by somebody and there would be just as much time for me to do it as anybody else, so I consented, with, I must confess, a heart very full of misgivings as to the outcome.

"I had only just completed my large painting for Portugal for the last Liberty Loan drive under the same conditions. In that instance the conception was naturally attended with all the flare and flutter of a martial subject. Banners could fly and bayonets and helmets could be made to flash in the sun. One had visions of restive war-horses and charging troops—in fact so many were the possibilities that it was simply a matter of the survival of the fittest. But to do a picture on the heels of that sort of thing, showing the activities of the American Library Association, seemed so hopelessly prosaic that on retiring that night the whole thing seemed an utter blank, and I resolved to ask Mr. Falls to get someone else to take my place.

"Much to my surprise and comfort on awakening the next morning the picture, seemingly without rhyme or reason, flashed across my mind just as you see it to-day on the canvas. The idea came to me with such little effort and so abruptly and with such a completeness of composition and color arrangement that to go ahead and realize it was one of the most intensely interesting pieces of work that I have, attempted."

Mr. Fink is better known as an illustrator

in black and white than as a painter in colors, but, as he says himself, "painting has always made such an appeal to me that all the time I can steal from my illustrating I give to work in color." In addition to his illustrations, which have become familiar thru their appearance in various magazines, especially *Harper's*, *Scribner's*, *The Century* and *Collier's Weekly*, Mr. Fink was represented at the Panama-Pacific Exhibition and has contributed works to exhibitions at the City Art Museum of St. Louis, the Art Institute of Chicago, the National Academy of Design, and the New York Water Color Shows. The artist was born at Springdale, Pa., in 1880 and began his art studies at Pittsburgh at the local School of Design, after which he spent a period at the Museum School in Boston under Frank Benson and Philip Hale, and then a year in the Art Students' League in New York. He is a member of the Society of Illustrators and the Salmagundi Club. His home is at Haworth, New Jersey.

Mr. Fink's A. L. A. painting is now on exhibition in the New York Public Library. Before finding a final resting place in the Headquarters of the American Library Association at Chicago it will be exhibited in the libraries of several of the larger cities in connection with the Association's appeal for gifts of books for wounded soldiers in hospitals and convalescent camps. The need of recreational reading matter, particularly good recent fiction, for these men, is becoming more and more pressing, as each ship-load of wounded soldiers is brought back from overseas. Every public library is a receiving station for Library War Service and gifts of books for this purpose will be gratefully received and immediately forwarded if sent to any library.

"He ate and drank the precious words,

His spirit grew robust;

He knew no more that he was poor,

Nor that his frame was dust.

He danced along the dingy days,

And this bequest of wings

Was but a book, what liberty

A loosened spirit brings!"

—EMILY DICKINSON.

AMONG THE SPECIAL LIBRARIES

CHICAGO MUNICIPAL REFERENCE LIBRARY

IN his annual report to the City Comptroller, Frederick Rex, librarian of the Chicago Municipal Reference Library, gives interesting facts and figures of the extent and use of this institution. The Chicago Municipal Reference Library now contains more than 37,000 books and pamphlets classified as follows:

City of Chicago; Other cities in the United States; State of Illinois; United States Government; Foreign cities and government; City charters and ordinances; Miscellaneous publications on municipal subjects.

Practically the entire collection relates to municipal government, municipal problems and municipal administration and legislation.

In addition to books and pamphlets the library subscribes to about thirty periodicals bearing on municipal problems and receives sixty more free of charge. A unique service of the library is the indexing of the current proceedings of the city councils and boards of aldermen in thirty-five cities, in pursuance of the purpose of the Municipal Reference Library, which is to collect data and information on every phase of municipal government and legislation for the use of members of the Chicago City Council, city officials and city employees.

"City government touches the citizen in manifold ways," says librarian Rex, "and is of more vital importance to his interests, business and personal, than any other sphere of governmental activity with which he comes in contact. It collects more taxes from him and expends more money. Its problems are among the most complex with which public officials have to deal, and being largely of a business nature, every mistake which is made helps to raise the citizen's taxes. If its problems are to be well solved, if the city is to be benefited by the successful achievements of other cities and profit by their failures, city officials must have access to all available information and data to be had upon these various problems and subjects.

"The service and value of the Municipal Reference Library should be measured in terms of the amount and quality of compact, concrete data it is able to supply to those for whose use it has been provided. It has been our aim to make the library an arsenal of facts and information, a central depository, workshop and clearing-house serving the needs of the members of the City Council and of the officials and employees of the city in its various departments and bureaus, and where the information obtained by the library for one department or city official is available for use by all."

In the eight months from Jan. 1 to Aug. 31, the period covered by the report, the library had 4131 visitors and 1822 telephone requests for information and distributed 7092 public documents, while 3218 books and pamphlets were loaned to city officials and employees for use outside the library.

The users of the library include not only Chicago city officials but various departments and bureaus of the United States Government and officials of other cities and states as well as newspapers, universities and civic organizations.

In a detailed analysis of the important requests for information received in the Municipal Reference Library Mr. Rex's report gives an interesting cross-section of the scope and extent of the interest in municipal topics. Three hundred and sixty-nine persons sought information to enable them to prepare for Civil Service examinations, this figure being exceeded only by the number of requests for information as to the names of various city, state and other public officials, which numbered 425. Information about filing systems in offices, the laws and ordinances of other states and cities on the carrying of concealed weapons, taxation, real estate valuations and municipal revenues are among the subjects on which numerous inquiries were made, while there was a particularly active demand for information on subjects touching more closely the lives of individuals, such as cost of living and municipal markets, mortality

statistics, liquor licensing and control, methods of milk distribution, motion picture censorship, parks and playgrounds and school luncheons. Street railway franchises, telephone rates, population statistics and questions relating to the metering of water supply also appear to be subjects of considerable concern to numerous citizens of Chicago using the Municipal Reference Library.

In outlining his plans for new work for 1919 Mr. Rex puts forward a program which may be suggestive to librarians in smaller communities of a class of library service worthy of consideration. Mr. Rex says:

"The activities of a municipal reference library should not be limited to gathering information and other data merely upon the specific request of an individual officer. The proceedings of the Chicago City Council, as published after each meeting of the latter, are replete with subjects and topics introduced by aldermen or referred to committees of the City Council upon which the Library has information and it could, with adequate help, render this information readily accessible to the alderman introducing the ordinance, measure or proposal, or to the chairman, member or sub-committee of the appropriate committee of the City

Council to which the ordinance or measure has been referred. The proceedings of minutes of councils of other cities could thus be gone over week after week by the library assistants, a search made in the library for all the material available upon the matter under investigation by the alderman, chairman, member or sub-committee of the City Council charged with the investigation of such plan or measure. This information then could be placed at their disposal, or at the disposal of the City Council as a body. This would enable the members of the City Council to come into direct contact with the library and assist in making the latter useful at all times to each and every member. Likewise local newspaper reports showing the matter under investigation or discussion by municipal department and bureau heads and other city officials should be noted and the data available in the library bearing on such matters, similarly, placed at their disposal.

"The interest of city officials and employees in the resources of the Municipal Reference Library should be stimulated by means of circulars and form letters, as for instance, an offer to send new material or digests of the latter to a department, bureau or division head."

GENERAL SOCIETY OF MECHANICS AND TRADESMEN OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

THE condition of affairs in the city of New York at the close of the Revolutionary War was one of depression and embarrassment, in the midst of which a company of mechanics conceived the idea that by an organized fraternity the burdens of the day could best be borne, and for that purpose a meeting was held on Nov. 17, 1785, at Walter Heyer's Tavern, in King (now Pine) street, near Broadway.

Twenty-two persons were present at the meeting, and a "General Committee of Mechanics" was formed, with Robert Boyd as its chairman, composed of representative delegates elected by the several trades having separate organizations which were considered branches of the general committee, the committee designating the delegates for

trades not organized. The object of the organization thus formed was to provide for worthy artisans in case of sickness and distress, and to promote and encourage by mutual aid the mechanic interests of the city, being a modification of the "guilds" of Europe. In 1788, friendly relations were formed with a kindred body, then existing under the name of the "Manufacturing Society," by a joint committee of conference, composed of one-half from each, which continued for four years, when the Manufacturing Society gave up its distinctive organization, and many of the members joined the Mechanics. The name was then changed to the present title, "The General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen of the City of New York," under

which it was incorporated for charitable purposes by charter passed by the legislature, Mar. 14, 1792. This charter has since been extended and amended by supplemental acts as circumstances required.

The society has never lost sight of its primary object—benevolence—but as its income became sufficient has appropriated a portion of its funds for the establishment of a school and an apprentices' library.

The Apprentices' Library, opened in conjunction with the school in 1820, with a nucleus of less than four hundred volumes, increased in usefulness. It was no longer in any sense an apprentices' library, but a free library, to all persons who were entitled to the gratuitous use of books under its rules.

"The librarian at Bensonhurst, Long Island, is enthusiastic about the camp libraries and the wonderful cultural work they are doing for the soldier," says the *New York Evening Post*. "She says she was coming up on the trolley the other evening, and she heard the colonel in the seat ahead remark to his adjutant: 'I understand that two hundred Brownings are to be at the camp within a fortnight now, and that will do wonders to increase the efficiency of the soldiers.'"

The library department was organized and put into active operation ninety-eight years ago, viz., in 1820, on Evacuation Day. It was considered so important an event that the mayor of the city, members of the Legislature and of the Common Council were present. As a feature of the exercises books were for the first time loaned, and the circulating library system inaugurated, altho at that time books were only loaned to apprentices. Ten years later the privilege was extended to members of the

society at an annual fee of one dollar; in 1863, the use of the library and reading rooms was extended free to wounded soldiers and sailors. In 1872, the circulating and reference sections were established as distinct departments. In 1897, high-water mark was reached both in the number of volumes contained in the combined libraries (114,820), and in the number of books circulated (275,362). For several years prior to 1903 the city of New York, under a "permissive" law, made appropriations based on circulation towards the library's maintenance. Since that year, by reason of the extension of the library system of the city, none has been made and the entire expense is borne by the society. Applications for the privilege of the circulating section may be signed as guarantor by members of the society or by the librarian under certain conditions. Students in the school are a privileged class.

The reference section is singularly rich in architectural works and those on science and art. The books may be consulted at all proper times in comfortable reading-rooms. Especial attention is invited to rare works on view in the Executive Rooms. One of these sets is the "Description del' Egypte," being Napoleon's observations of Egypt compiled for the French Government in 1809. This collection was presented by William H. Webb and is one of a very limited edition. It is very beautiful and of great value. "Ancient Roman architecture," by Giovanni Battista Piranesi, is a collection of 1180 remarkable etchings, many of the plates from 100 to 250 years old. There are also two volumes, 100 plates, on Pompeii, these being the gift of John Malcolm Mossman.

THE PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION LIBRARY

THE Library of the Portland Cement Association, 111 W. Washington St., Chicago, stands unique in the field of business libraries as perhaps the only library in existence specializing entirely in the literature of the cement industry. It is an integral part of the work of the Association as well as an active agency for the dissemination of literature relative to the uses of cement and concrete to outsiders.

The subject material consists of carefully analyzed articles bearing directly on the cement industry and chosen from the leading technical magazines, government pamphlets, state highway reports, state geological reports and from proceedings of engineering societies. There are some 2500 bound volumes in the library. These books are largely bound periodicals such as *Engineering News-Record*, *Concrete-Cement*

Age, Cement World, Municipal and County Engineering, Good Roads, etc., etc.; and text books and manuals on the subjects of road building, bridge construction, structural engineering, chemistry, in relation to cement, farm concrete, etc., etc. Some 2000 trade catalogs of the appliances and machinery of the cement industry are filed by name of firm in folders in vertical files. These cover subjects such as concrete mixers, block machine manufacturers, culvert forms, ornamental molds, reinforcing bars, finishing tools, sack bundling and counting machines, etc. Some 4000 magazine clippings are mounted in manila folders, labeled and filed in vertical files, alphabetically by title of magazine and by date. The clippings are taken from duplicate copies of magazines, or from magazines which have an occasional article of interest, on concrete.

The Dewey Decimal classification system has been expanded and applied to all books and pamphlets. A subject catalog of some 65,000 cards, conforming to standard library practice, has been carefully developed on a very intensive scale. Analytical subject headings are brought out for such subjects as tests, types of construction, kinds of aggregates, concreting in cold weather, subaqueous foundations, specifications, building codes, patents, etc. A subject heading check list of some 6000 cards for our specialized literature has been worked out on cards, with all cross references. A trained cataloger, devotes her entire time to indexing magazine articles and other literature received.

There are four members of the library staff, two of whom are college graduates with additional professional library training. Some of the salient features of the library work are, as follows:

Bibliographies and references on technical problems related to the cement industry are furnished to all departments of the Association, Member Companies and interested outsiders. The following requests which recently came to the library are typical of such lists: recovery of potash as a by-product from the manufacture of cement; history and development of con-

crete ships arranged by country; effect of time of mixing on the strength of concrete; development of reinforced concrete in Europe; concrete houses for industrial workers; concrete in mine work; etc., etc. These references may be consulted in the library at any time. Clippings are loaned for a limited time. Bibliographies are furnished free.

On an average, fifty magazines a day are circulated to the office staff. Articles of special interest are marked and sent to the various departments interested. Checking up the magazines, stamping and circulating them takes up a large part of the time of one member of the library staff. The magazines are circulated thru the inter-office mail.

A magazine list of all the leading articles on concrete construction which have appeared during the past month is compiled by the librarian. As the articles are read, cards are made and the first of each month the lists are compiled and printed. These magazine lists are sent to Member Companies, engineers, architects, professors of engineering in schools and colleges, and to libraries which have asked for this service.

Another phase of the library work has been the supplying of libraries thruout the United States and Canada, with the bulletins of the Portland Cement Association. A card file of all libraries in the United States is kept by state, with a check on all bulletins sent each library and the Library of Congress catalog cards for our publications sent. These bulletins and Library of Congress catalog cards are free. Last year some 25,000 bulletins were supplied to libraries.

During the past year the library staff has published two pamphlets, a "Catalog of the books, periodicals and pamphlets in the Library of the Portland Cement Association," and a bibliography on "Some war uses of concrete." These pamphlets as well as the other publications of the Association may be obtained free by writing to the librarian. Library service is free to all those interested in subjects relating to concrete.

MARY BOSTWICK DAY,
Librarian.

QUAKER COLLECTIONS IN HAVERFORD COLLEGE LIBRARY

THE collection of Quaker books and Quakeriana in the Library of Haverford College, Pennsylvania, is doubtless the largest and best in America for the historical or theological student. No other American collection possesses such long lines of Quaker periodicals, both American and British. Of the most important are also practically complete series of the of these there are complete sets. There printed "Minutes" of the Orthodox Yearly Meetings, as well as a few in manuscript, and some of the "Hicksite" Yearly Meetings. The library's collection of pamphlet literature is very large, both bound and unbound.

The various controversies which have arisen within the Quaker body from the earliest days of the Society to the present, such as the "Wilkinson-Story" (time of George Fox), the "Hicksite" Separation of 1827-1828, the "Beaconite Controversy," 1836, the "Wilburite-Gurney" of a later date, and others, are impartially and very fully represented.

The collection of Quaker tracts of the 17th century is probably unsurpassed in this country. The collection of the late William H. Jenks of Philadelphia alone, which was presented by his widow, consists of about 1500 titles bound separately in full or half calf or morocco; thru the generosity of a friend of the college, a number of rarities from the library of the late Charles Roberts of Philadelphia were acquired, as well as many other titles. Altogether about 600 volumes were secured at the late Roberts' sale in New York.

There is also a large number of Anti-Quakeriana of all sorts and periods. The aim has been to secure as far as possible whatever bears on the history, doctrines, and practices of the Friends, whether by Quakers or not, and whether for or against them.

In addition to printed books and pamphlets there is a considerable number of more or less valuable manuscripts. Among these are seven or eight autograph letters of William Penn, one of which, a letter to the Princess Elizabeth, Palatine dated,

1677, extends to sixteen pages. The Guli-elma M. Howland collection contains family letters and papers and other documents ranging from 1677 to about the middle of the nineteenth century, comprising in all several hundred pieces. Many of these are of much interest, among them the original manuscript diary (December 1777-April 1778) of Margaret Morris of Burlington, New Jersey, giving details of Revolutionary experiences. This diary has only been privately printed—50 copies in 1836, and again in "Letters of Dr. Richard Hill" (Philadelphia, 1854. p. 211-237).

To indicate the completeness of the collection it may be noted that George Fox is represented by 230 titles; William Penn by 97; George Keith by 53; George Whitehead by 75; Richard Farnsworth by 48; John Lilburne by 23; Francis Bugg by 45; James Nayler by 63; there is a copy of every edition of George Fox's Journal, including the first impression of the first folio (1694) with the leaf afterward suppressed; and most of the editions of Barclay's celebrated "Apology," including the first Latin and first English.

Among the rarities are Stephenson's "A Call from Death to Life," 1660; "New England's Ensign," 1659; "Plantation Work in America" by William Coddington, 1862; "Several Epistles Given Forth by Two of the Lord's Faithful Servants Whom He Sent to New England," etc., 1669; Bishop's "New England Judged," 1703, George Fox's "Battle Door," 1660; John Bellers' "Proposal for Running a Colledge of Industry," 1696; one of two type-written copies of George Fox's "Short Journal," the original manuscript of which is in the Bodleian Library, Oxford, and which has never been printed or published.

These notes will be sufficient to indicate the value and extent of the collection, which numbers about 5500 volumes, besides manuscripts, and unbound pamphlets.

ALLEN C. THOMAS,

Consulting Librarian.

A "HANDY SIZED" LIBRARY FOR STUDENTS AT BROWN

THOSE who have looked thru a large telescope like that at the Ladd Observatory will remember that the astronomer did not focus the telescope directly but by means of a small parallel telescope fastened to the side of the larger instrument. This is called the finder, and is used because the very magnifying power of the great telescope creates a difficulty in focusing it directly, while the low power of the small instrument enables it to be easily trained upon the object desired. As in the case of the great telescope so in the case of a great library. Its very extent makes it unwieldy, and where the purpose is rather to find than to study exhaustively, the extent of its resources tends to defeat its own end.

When the University Library was transferred in 1878 to its new building provided by the will of John Carter Brown, its volumes numbered less than fifty thousand. While these were more than the undergraduate needed, still the excess was not so great as to cause confusion; but when the number of volumes had grown to one hundred thousand, and was increasing in like proportion, it became evident to anyone who watched the use of the library by undergraduates that they were becoming confused by the abundance of the choice offered them; as the proverb has it: "They could no longer see the wood for the trees." The librarian then determined that when the University should have a new building, a prominent place in it should be assigned to what he called the Students' Library, a collection designed first of all for the undergraduate, one that should not be too large for his needs, but which should contain, as nearly as possible, all the books that he would ever need to refer to during his four years. It should be a collection designed to give him not only information but also inspiration and culture, and relaxation should not be forgotten. When the plans of the John Hay Library were drawn, the main floor of the stack opening out of the reading room was assigned to this collection. Long before the new building was completed, the books had been selected and

marked as they stood in the old library, the cards in the catalog had been stamped to indicate their new positions, and therefore when the books were moved to the John Hay Library, all that was necessary was to pick them out as they stood scattered on the old shelves and put them up in the new building.

This collection has for eight years been at the disposal of the students of the University. They have free access to its shelves, can use them either for finding a definite book of which they are in search, or for the very valuable form of mental recreation known as browsing. Not all the students have taken advantage of this great and unusual privilege; the full appreciation of it is not apt to come until the student leaves the university to go elsewhere. Then when he visits the ordinary large public library and finds himself either shut off from the books or admitted to a wilderness of them, he longs for the freedom and the compactness of the Students' Library which he knew at the university.

Large plans are under consideration for the strengthening and extension of the University Library. They contemplate greatly increased funds for the purchase of books and an equal provision for their care and accessibility. It is thought not too large an ambition to aim at the financial independence of the library, to provide it with an endowment equal to all its needs, both in equipment and personnel. The Students' Library will not be greatly involved in this expansion of the University Library as a whole, but it will not be overlooked. It has rendered splendid service in the past, and both former and present students who have enjoyed its facilities may be assured that no increase in the resources or activities of the University Library for the benefit of scholars will be allowed to overshadow the Students' Library, which will maintain its place of honor and accessibility as an adjunct to the great reading room of the John Hay Library.

H. L. KOOPMAN,
Librarian, Brown University Library.

PUBLICITY FOR LIBRARIES

CONDUCTED BY FRANK PARKER STOCKBRIDGE, *Director, Library Information Service*

ONE of the most interesting examples of library publicity is the publication on Friday, Dec. 13, in the *Daily Argus* of Mt. Vernon, N. Y., of a full-page advertisement of the Mt. Vernon Public Library. Mt. Vernon is a suburb of New York City. A very considerable percentage of the city's population travels back and forth between Mt. Vernon and the adjoining city of New York daily. There is at all times in Mt. Vernon a considerable percentage of residents whose interests center mainly in the larger city and who have moved to the smaller town for the sake of more commodious living quarters, breathing space for their children or lower rentals.

Residents of this class do not at first naturally and easily fall into the community life of their new surroundings. It takes time for them to familiarize themselves with the facilities and institutions of their new home town, and, as in every other suburban community in the Metropolitan district, the sense of a home tie to the suburb rather than to the greater city usually takes a considerable time to develop.

To reach this large and growing class of its inhabitants, as well as to inform those who by virtue of longer residence have come to regard themselves as citizens of Mt. Vernon, the Mt. Vernon Public Library, thru the courtesy of newspaper and other friends, put out the advertisement referred to in a form admirably calculated to make exactly the impression which it was intended to convey. This impression, as it appears to one examining the matter objectively, is that Mt. Vernon is something more than a suburb of New York, that it is a self-contained municipality with institutions which, in their adaptation to its community needs, do not suffer by comparison with those of its larger and overshadowing neighbor—an impression, in short, upon the minds of those to whom the city had been merely a place to sleep, of the city as a place in which to live.

There are hundreds of communities in

America situated with respect to larger cities exactly as Mt. Vernon is situated in relation to New York. Every institution in such a city is always under the necessity of demonstrating to its people that it can render service comparable with the service of like kind rendered by similar institutions in the larger town. Librarians and library trustees so situated could study with profit this announcement of the Mt. Vernon Public Library.

The page is headed "Our House of Knowledge," and the theme running thru the entire advertisement is that here is a store-house of knowledge maintained for the benefit of every resident of Mt. Vernon and at their service.

To an outside critic it would seem as if a little more space than necessary is occupied by the account, brief as it is, of the history of the library's establishment and development. The photographic reproduction of the handsome library building, however, is convincing ocular proof of its present existence and accessibility. Emphasis is laid upon the department of Technical Books and upon the Children's Department. Suburban families notoriously run more largely to children than families in the big city, and there is a distinct appeal in the description of the facilities offered by the Children's Department. The suggestion of the use of the technical and reference collection in his home-town library by the business or professional man whose occupation is in another municipality, is suggested tho not emphasized. The various forms of service offered by the library are told with explicitness and simplicity. One interesting statement is that owners of several private libraries have courteously loaned their books to patrons of the library in cases where books, not in the library, have been sought by readers.

A considerable part of the page is taken up with a list of some of the rare and choice books in the library. These include the Kolb collection of books on decorative

art, many rare volumes of local historical value and numerous examples of other rare and out-of-print works.

The people of Mt. Vernon perhaps do not possess a higher average of culture or of wealth than those of other high-class residential suburbs. They must, however, be credited with an average elevation of good taste and appreciation somewhat higher than might be looked for in an independent manufacturing community, for example. It is obvious that in the preparation

of this unusual library advertisement such a sense of the cultural status of the persons to whom it was calculated to appeal was constantly kept in mind. The result is an advertisement which at no point offends the canons of good taste or for a moment lowers the dignity of the library and yet is distinctly popular and should be extremely effective in its appeal. And this achievement is something that those responsible for it may reasonably be proud of.

MEMORIAL LIBRARIES

WITH the cessation of hostilities the thoughts of the American people naturally turn toward the fitting expression of the gratitude and devotion of the people and communities to the men who gave their lives in the cause of liberty. Monuments will be erected in every part of the United States; memorial tablets placed wherever people congregate. There is one form of memorial, the suggestion of which is already being heard in many widely separated sections, that seems especially fitting. This suggestion is for the building of memorial libraries to commemorate the glorious deeds of those who perished in the great war.

Buildings as memorials are not new. There is no more fitting form in which the memory of those who died in the service of others can be perpetuated than by the erection of buildings which shall serve as centers and temples themselves of service. Instances might be cited without limit of memorial buildings. Harvard's Memorial Hall, dedicated to the memory of soldiers and sailors of that university who died in the Civil War, is a most notable example. It was on the occasion of the dedication of this memorial hall that Lowell composed his deathless commemoration ode:

"Many loved truth, and lavished life's best oil
Amid the dust of books to find her,
Content at last, for guerdon of their toil,
With the cast mantle she hath left behind
her.

Many with sad eyes sought for her;
Many with faint hearts sighed for her;

But these, our brothers, fought for her,
At life's dear peril wrought for her,
So loved her that they died for her.

Tasting the raptured sweetness of her divine
completeness,
Their higher instincts knew
They love her best who to themselves are
true
And what they dare to dream of dare to
do."

It is something more than a coincidence that the desire to commemorate the deeds of local heroes should in so many parts of the country be taking the form of the suggestion of a public library. There can be little doubt that to a considerable extent the suggestion of a library as a fitting memorial has its origin, consciously or unconsciously, in recognition of the part which libraries, as represented by the Library War Service of the American Library Association, have played in the lives of our fighting forces.

Beyond a doubt one of the important sequelae of the war will be the stimulation of public interest in public libraries. It could not be otherwise, considering the hundreds of thousands of young men who have had their first introduction to the free circulating library in the camps and cantonments, at home and overseas, in hospitals, rest houses and huts, during their service in the war. These young men will play an important part in the administration of public affairs in their respective communities and states and cannot fail to bring to the consideration of public questions a

much clearer appreciation of the importance and value of libraries and library service than has frequently obtained among public officials. And in view of the part which the library has played in the war it is eminently fitting that public memorials to the fallen brave should take the form of public libraries.

For years a few public spirited citizens of Richmond, Va., have been endeavoring to arouse public interest in the proposal to establish a free public library for that city, the largest community in America that is without free public library facilities. The war has given the movement new stimulus. Many who had exhibited no interest in the library proposal are now viewing it with a kindlier eye in the light of a memorial to Richmond soldiers and sailors, and it is reported from Virginia's capitol that while the movement has not yet taken definite shape the outlook for a public library is brighter than it has been.

In Wilkes-Barré, Pa., the project of a soldiers' and sailors' memorial is under consideration and the suggestion that this take the form of a building that would house not only a public library but a community center for various recreation activities is under consideration. It is planned to raise \$40,000 by public subscription and to utilize a site in Central Park.

The directors of the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College at Houston, the first education institution in America to offer its facilities to the Government for military purposes, have asked the legislature of Texas to make an appropriation for the erection of a library building on the college grounds as a memorial to the students and alumni of that institution who made the supreme sacrifice in the cause of liberty.

A similar plan has been developed at Culver, Indiana. The trustees of Culver have announced the appropriation of a fund amounting to \$75,000 which will be used for a library building in memory of twelve hundred former cadets and officials who had joined the colors, of whom thirty-four have given their lives.

The town of North Hempstead, Long

Island, will establish a public library in memory of the boys from Westbury and other north shore villages.

Harrison, N. J., has long been in need of better library facilities, its present public library being located in a store. Under the stimulus of the proposal to erect a library building as a soldiers' and sailors' memorial, movement for a new library is taking shape.

In New York City the suggestion has been made for the establishment of a library of war literature, the building to constitute also a memorial to New York soldiers and sailors.

At Lake Forest, Ill., the wealthiest and most fashionable suburb of Chicago, a public library, as the memorial to the soldiers of that city who died in the war, has already been decided upon.

A resolution urging the erection of a library building in Los Angeles as a fitting memorial to the dead heroes from that community has been presented by a committee of influential citizens.

Union, N. J., has taken up this same idea, which is being promoted by a group of prominent citizens.

Just as one of the fruits of the war has, beyond a doubt, been an increased familiarity with libraries and library service on the part of the young men of America, another direct result may be the establishment of scores, possibly hundreds, of memorial libraries. The movement is one worthy of the attention of the American Library Association and of librarians generally.

SHE was tumbled early, by accident or design, into a spacious closet of good old English reading, without much selection or prohibition, and browsed at will upon that fair and wholesome pasturage. Had I twenty girls, they should be brought up exactly in this fashion. I know not whether their chance in wedlock might not be diminished by it; but I can answer for it, that it makes (if the worst come to the worst) most incomparable old maids.—CHARLES LAMB.

LIBRARY METHODS AT THE COMMUNITY CLEARING HOUSE

BY RACHAEL RHODES ANDERSON

Co-OPERATION with other departments is the keynote of a library information desk, to which people come seeking books about every subject under the sun. Similarly, co-operation with private agencies and public departments is the keynote of the Community Clearing House,—an information center located in a tenement in the Bellevue-Gramercy district of New York city, to which people come for advice about every problem under the sun.

The information given is based on a service directory, or list of agencies, cataloged, as it were, by subject, according to the service rendered. Of course the Charities Directory, the Jewish Communal Directory, and the Municipal Yearbook are used as printed. But much of the information, especially about war agencies, is out of date by the time it is published, and a card system furnishes the only timely record. The service listings are based on experience, on the Chicago Social Service Directory, which happens to be classified, and to some extent on the headings suggested by the Newark Public Library for use in an information file.

So valuable has its service directory proved at the Community Clearing House, which was begun a year and a half ago as an experiment in one neighborhood, that it has been taken over by the Committee on Organizing Community Councils and Co-ordinating War-work, so that from an office in the Municipal Building it may be made available to each local Community Council formed in New York. The librarian at present in charge of the service directory spends much of her time at the Municipal Reference Library.

At the old headquarters the service directory librarian was of course in charge of books and pamphlets received at the office. She also assisted in case work. When a report was desired on the first six hundred "cases" handled for people of the neighborhood, it was suggested that here also cataloging might aid. A main entry

for each family or individual asking advice was written. An added entry, as for the writer of an introduction, showed who referred the inquirer to the Clearing House. One or more agencies referred to were brought out, and their co-operation was indicated by + (plus) if good, — (minus) if not satisfactory. Most important of all, subject cards showed the services rendered. The practical value of the listings in the service directory could thus be checked. The case analysis, kept up like a catalog, shows at any moment how many requests have come to the Clearing House for a specific service, for example—employment. Cards marked + mean that suitable work was found for the applicant. Under each employment agency referred to are slips for every person in whose behalf inquiry was made. Under "employees" are listed all the calls made directly to the Clearing House for workers. Supply and demand can be easily checked up, and a report on our work as an employment agency written at an hour's notice.

Notes of any similar experiments in the application of cataloging methods to the analysis of social data would be most sincerely welcomed by the former service directory librarian, Rachel Rhoades Anderson. It is hoped that the catalog form of keeping track of the services in a neighborhood information center may be standardized and used wherever a community council shall be organized. Elizabeth Stevens Forrest, at Room 2005 Municipal Building, will be glad to furnish additional information, about the service directory or the community council movement.

THE nation that is starved in mind and fancy is as little likely to survive the searching test of war as the nation which is starved for bread. With the mind and intellect it is the same as with the tree, as soon as it ceases to grow it begins to decay, in other words: stagnation spells death.—GUPPY.

LA BIBLIOTHEQUE DE LA VILLE DE BORDEAUX

BY JAMES HODGSON

LESS than a hundred yards from the "Place de Comédie," the very center of Bordeaux, but on a narrow side street, whose only entrances are more like alleys than streets, is one of the most interesting libraries in France, *La Bibliothèque de la ville de Bordeaux*.¹ The building is a massive stone structure, which, black from the dust of many years, frowns down upon the cobblestones of the street below with a dignified studious air as though it knew of the treasures it must preserve, and the quiet it must keep within.

While the library as at present constituted dates only from 1803, it was founded as a public library in 1740 (three years before the *Bibliothèque Nationale* (of Paris) and is therefore one of the oldest of its kind in France. In 1739 Jean Jacques Bel, counsel to the "*Parlement de Bordeaux*," and son of Jacques Bel, formerly treasurer of France, had by his will left considerable property to the "*Académie de Bordeaux*" on condition that it establish a public library in his town house. The *Académie* immediately accepted the legacy, and added its own library of several thousand volumes, collected since 1712. The combined library was then opened to the public in May, 1740. The will had provided that the librarian should live in the house, and received a salary of 800 "*livres de revenus*" a year. A catalog was also to be made of the collection, and the library was to be kept open at least three days in each week, on Mondays from 9 a. m. to 12, and on Tuesdays and Wednesdays from 2 to 5 in the afternoon.

During the next few years other members of the *Académie* gave valuable donations, and the library became one of the most useful in France. Montesquieu, the author of "The spirit of laws," and for many years intellectual leader of Bordeaux, was, during this period, one of the

library's greatest users, and influenced its early development to a very great extent.

In 1790, in order that better service might be given the public, it was proposed that certain of the libraries in the city be combined and a petition to that effect was presented to the city. To combat such a proposal it was decided to keep the library open every day of the week, and to perfect the catalog. But, before all this could be accomplished, the libraries of all academies and societies were declared by a state decree of 1793, the property of the state. Four years earlier, in 1789, a state decree had been promulgated making monastery and church libraries the property of the state, thus giving the state control in Bordeaux of some thirteen *Bibliothèques nationales* with a total collection of 37,372 works or 113,316 volumes. In 1792 these were all united in the library of the Feuillants, together with several other small collections. Bordeaux thus had two main collections, both owned by the state.

In 1795, after having been closed for two years, the old *Académie* library, now also called a *Bibliothèque nationale*, was reopened to the public. Eight years later, in 1803, all of the state libraries in the city were turned over to the municipality of Bordeaux, and the history of the modern library may be said to have commenced. The library of the Feuillants, together with several other small libraries, was soon added to the old *Académie* library so that by 1812 it was estimated that the library contained some 105,729 volumes.² In 1824 sufficient funds were granted by royal decree to print the catalog of the library, a work of six volumes, with three volumes of supplement.

Finally in 1892, the library, now grown to contain some 160,000 volumes, was moved from its old quarters to its present location within the walls of the old Do-

¹ The historical facts here given were obtained from Celeste, Raymond, *Histoire de la Bibliothèque de la ville de Bordeaux*. Bordeaux, G. Gounouilh, 1892. 82 p. O. (Extrait de la Monographie publiée par le Municipalité Bordelaise.

² The discrepancy between the volumes here given and the volumes given above for part of the present library may be traced to inaccurate estimates, and to losses during the Revolution and in the transfer of the libraries from society to state ownership.

minican convent, the former home of one of the consolidated libraries.

The building had been rebuilt for the Dominicans after plans made in 1684 by Pierre Michel Duplessy. During revolutionary times it was the meeting place for many organizations, particularly the "Society of friends of the constitution." Next from 1797 to 1883 it was occupied by "La Manutention militaire." Later the state presented it to the city, and since that time it has been occupied by the library. The present front however does not date from 1684 as that side of the building obstructed Rue Mably and was torn down in 1800 and rebuilt. At present the building forms a square, with a large interior court. This court is glass covered and houses the *Musée des Antiques*, a collection consisting mostly of early stone work. On two sides the ground floor forms a portico opening directly on the court, and containing parts of the Musée, while the rest of that floor is occupied by the caretaker's quarters. The library occupies the whole of the second floor.

One enters the building from the east, coming first into a hall of some size, where on Mondays one secures bread tickets. In this room are several tablets giving the histories of the library and of the building. To the right is the grand staircase to the second floor, and here are found, set into the walls, two bas-reliefs, by Claude Francin, from a statue of Louis XV. By the irony of existence these bas-reliefs, all that is left of the statue, are now preserved in the very place where Duvigneau demanded that the statue be torn down to provide metal for cannon. The well lighted reading room (*Salle de lecture*) is on the north side of the building, and is entered from the stairway thru another small anteroom. At one end of the reading room are the library offices, while at the other is a room containing the manuscript and rare book collection. Near the court is a small study room for scholars.

The reading room, with its high ceiling, its gallery around the sides, and its yellow leather bindings with their frostings of gold, has a dignified and studious air, as tho the place were hallowed in the memory

of some quiet refined scholar. Even the wide tables and comfortable chairs seem to speak of a reverence for books and learning that is often so sadly missed in the hurry of some American libraries. The small study room to one side is more business-like. Here there are cases on the wall where the students may leave their collections between times and less of the comfortable atmosphere of the main room. In this room on the door of the stacks is a small box into which requests for books are placed, to be collected regularly by the attendant. The stacks are entirely made of wood, are in three tiers, and occupy, in an almost unbroken chain, three sides of the quadrangle. They are well lighted by windows and skylights, and space for some few years of growth is left.

The library, like all of its kind in France, is primarily for the scholar. It is open every day except Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, from 9 a. m. to 12. From Sept. 1 to Feb. 28 it is open in the afternoon from 2 to 4; then from Mar. 1 to July 31 it is open from 2 to 5 p. m. Prior to 1917 from Sept. 1 to May 31 the library was also open from 8 to 10 p. m. During August the place is closed at all hours. Books wanted for the evening must be obtained during the day, and no books are given out 15 minutes before closing time. The special *Salle de travail* is open every day of the year, even holidays, from 8 a. m. to 10 p. m., when the main room is open, and from 8 a. m. to 9 p. m. on other days.

The catalog of the library is in two parts: a printed catalog which covers the years 1830 to 1856, and a manuscript catalog of all additions since. These catalogs have a subject arrangement. In the printed volumes the entries are numbered consecutively, without any breaks, thus putting the books on the shelves by that number in a classed arrangement. The catalog thus serves as a classification scheme and also as a shelf list. In the manuscript catalog the same method is followed except that under each subject blank numbers are left, and newly acquired books are thus entered consecutively under the subject, the last books acquired being last on the shelves.

There is no author catalog, thus reversing the philosophy expressed by M. Delisle in the introduction of volume one, p. lxxv-lxxvii, of the "*Catalogue générale of the Bibliothèque nationale*." M. Helas, the librarian who printed the last catalog, tried a new method of numbering the additions to the printed catalog. He proposed to begin each new subject with number 1, and then, to separate the classes, to let each class have a distinctive mark. Thus he gave to mathematics a compass, to architecture a column, to theology a cross, etc. But it was impossible to cover all subjects in that way, so the method was abandoned as a failure.

The present staff of the library (Sept. 1918) consists of 1 *conservateur-bibliothécaire*; 2 *sous-bibliothécaires*; 3 employees, 1 caretaker.

Some 20,000 readers use the library each year (about 60 to 100 each day) giving a circulation of some 30,000 volumes. The budget consists of 32,000 francs (\$6400) a year, of which 20,000 f. (\$4000) is for salaries and 12,000 f. (\$2400) is for materials, books, etc. The library now contains some 250,000 volumes, about 3700 manuscripts and 285 incunabula.

The local history collection is very extensive, as is the collection on Montesquieu. The library is also very rich in works of the 16th and 17th centuries. The most precious single work is a copy of the 5th edition (1588) of the "*Essais de Montaigne*," extensively annotated by the author for a new edition. There are also some remarkable illuminated manuscripts dating from the eleventh to the fourteenth century.

DIVERSIONS OF A LIBRARIAN. A CHURCH SOCIABLE

THE distressed and perplexed leader of a church social club came to the library for help. Could we suggest something to do, or would one of us give a talk or entertain in some way? The club was composed of a mixed company of all ages, and was hard to stir up, so that the entertainment committee had reached the end of its resources.

I said that I would be pleased to take charge of a meeting and suggested one near Xmas, thinking Xmas stories would make a good text for a talk on reading. It was arranged that about half the evening be given to the talk and half to games.

In planning the talk, I commenced with the Bible and its place in literature and history, then took up myths and legends connected with Xmas, and their merging into Christian customs and literature, and ended with a few modern Xmas stories and their writers. This idea was used as an outline to connect illustrative stories which seemed to please the adult members of the club as well as the juvenile, as several men asked for the books afterward in the library.

For the games, I chose two about books. For one, my assistants helped me to prepare a set of pictures, each of which repre-

sented the name of a book. As the club members were not great readers, we took well known titles, and pictures as obvious as possible. We made it very easy. They were numbered and a key was made. The leader supplied paper and a pencil for each member, and before the meeting opened, we stretched a string along the sides of the room and pinned the pictures to it. At the close of my talk, I asked them to guess the titles and write them down. We had a very sociable time over this, I helped them a little, talking about the books, or telling bits of the stories so as to create an interest in them. The winner, a young man, was the one who used the library most. We gave no prizes and none were expected.

For the other game, I had written the titles of books on slips of paper. One of these was pinned to each person's back and each one tried to guess his book by asking the others questions about it. By these means they were interested in the books and most of them promised to come right over and join the library and get one.

EDITH H. JOHN,
Branch Librarian, Queens Borough Public
Library.

FOOD CONSERVATION NEEDS CONTINUING SUPPORT —EUROPE'S NEEDS WILL BE VERY URGENT

MR. HOOVER has recently called upon the American people to exercise general thrift. We have been told that there is terrible shortage of food in practically every part of Europe. We have given a pledge to supply 20,000,000 tons of food from the United States. During the past year of Food Administration it has been made easy for us to save by being told specifically what to do. We have been asked not to use wheat. We have been told what to use instead. The same policy has been pursued with regard to using sugar and meat. But now that the armistice is signed and the liberated people of Europe are free to obtain supplies wherever they will it is impossible to give an absolutely definite program. Each individual must use his own initiative with regard to his duty as a citizen of the world and that initiative must be based upon intelligent thought which should have proper background of accredited information.

Perhaps the first step toward helping to make this new program successful is a study of the social conditions of the recently liberated nations and of the means they have used to carry on civil life with depleted agricultural and industrial forces. A brief survey also of educational institutions is very necessary. With regard to the first and second parts of this study much of the material must be obtained from newspapers and magazines. With regard to the third, a large part of this information can be obtained from government documents of the various countries, many of which have never been adequately trans-

lated. The furnishing and grouping of the above information seems to be a distinct task for the libraries to perform and here much community service will be needed. Colleges, normal schools, and newspaper writers will have to co-operate in furnishing references and in some instances in contributing notes where information is not already published. Those people in the community who are capable of outlining briefs for debate should be called upon to plan study courses for which the library could provide material. Appropriate picture collections should accompany the suggestions for study, and if possible some of the exhibit work started in connection with the Food Administration should be carried on.

The Food Administration has demonstrated not only to the American people but to the world the fact that united service and sacrifice for the purpose of sharing or giving equal opportunity to every individual has been the biggest thing that ever happened for the cause of democracy. Heretofore, we have believed in democracy, now we can rely upon it. Mr. Hoover has given us our new motto in his recent message to the churches, "Our appeal to-day is therefore larger than the former appeal to the war conscience of our people; the new appeal is to the 'world conscience' which must be the guiding inspiration of our future program."

EDITH GUERRIER,
*Director of the Library and Exhibits
Section of the United States Food
Administration.*

The photograph reproduced on the opposite page shows one of the casts in the pageant produced in December under the auspices of the Bureau of Conservation of the Federal Food Board. It was given as a preliminary to the campaign of food conservation week and had for its object to appeal to Americans to do their part in

feeding starving Europe now that the war is over. Miss Margaret Vale, a niece of President Wilson, is America, and Miss Alice Clark, Starving Europe. The pageant is staged on the steps of the New York Public Library, the scene of so many of New York's patriotic and charitable activities during the past year.



BOOKS FOR SOLDIERS IN GERMANY

EXACTLY what has been going on inside Germany during the last year of the war has proved one of the subjects of liveliest interest whenever facts leaked thru the boundary barbed-wire. Bit by bit we are getting the truth, or some of it. Among other things, it is going to be illuminating to see what sort of appeals have been effective to enlist the people in common voluntary effort, charitable and relief work, support of their Red Cross, and even contribution to public loans in so far as that has been voluntary.

The Library War Service of the American Library Association has just received a copy of a leaflet issued on behalf of the German movement to furnish books to soldiers which offers interesting comparison with the methods and efforts of our own book drives and money-raising campaigns. At the same time it shows the universality of the need for books—even among German soldiers!

The leaflet is a four page folder about the size of an American railroad time-table folder. The first page is headed "Wir Brauchen Bücher" ("We Need Books") above a spirited picture showing a crowd of German soldiers smiling a welcome to a small pile of small volumes. Under the picture is another line of explanatory type which commands "Spendet Geld" ("Give Money").

The second page of the folder is the important one, for here again is the vociferous boast of German "will to victory," the pride in German Kultur, the claim of self-defense against a world of malicious enemies seeking the destruction of the fatherland. In translation the argument for the giving of money for books, headed by the single word "Aufruf" ("Appeal") is as follows:

"Our German brothers now stand in the battle-field, at the end of the third year of the war, preparing for the final, deciding blow. The Siegfried sword in their hands dares not waver when malicious enemies are to be kept from our native soil. Only a will as hard as steel, borne on the happy

confidence in victory, can accomplish this gigantic task.

"It is the duty of those of us who stay at home to help keep up the spirits of our troops in this long, wearing task of war. Books are friends and mean spiritual power for our Army and our Navy. The book read in the trench, on shipboard, or in the hospital serves for more than mere entertainment or killing of time. It builds bridges to that world, which is at the time so far removed from the soldier, yet always the end and aim of his longing. Whether a story or an instructive work, whether humorous or serious, the book will gladden the heart, dispel sad thoughts, and brighten the loneliness of the trenches and the dullness of the hospital. Books, therefore, are weapons that strengthen the spirit, and spirit is victory.

"Many millions of books have been sent, but appeals for reading matter still come by the thousand from men of all ranks—the highest officers to the humblest privates. For armies of millions we must have books by the million. We ask, therefore, for contributions of money to a

GERMAN NATIONAL FUND

FOR PURCHASE OF READING MATTER FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY

Books, then, are among the worthiest of the gifts which the love of those at home can still bestow.

"Help us to draw from the spring that wells up in poetry and thought from the depths of the German nature. Let every one give and give bountifully for the brave and the faithful who with blood and iron are defending us and ours, nation and fatherland."

The signatures are headed by von Hindenburg, general field marshal, who signs in facsimile. Then comes the honorary committee, with cabinet ministers, military leaders, clerical and educational dignitaries in imposing array.

The fourth page of the folder is a blank application for a money order covering a subscription to the book fund, with the

GRADUS AD PARNASSUM

Report of Children's Reading in the Zenith Branch of the Utopia Public Library (Free

To tell how well our children read is a delightful task.

Their enthusiastic interest is all we ought to ask.

We maintain an atmosphere so cultured and refined

That in spite of inborn tendencies, we influence each mind.

The problems which confronted us were many, hard and great;

We've shown our zeal in solving them from early until late.

Now Success has crowned our efforts and placed on them her seal.

(By the mixing of our metaphors you will know just how we feel!)

All our little six-year-olds who pore o'er picture books

We teach to judge in other ways than by their gaudy looks.

So very tactful have we been that many an ill-bred child

Has from the Sunday supplement to De Monvel been beguiled.

The fluffy-minded little girls who ask for Theodora

We've gently lead from height to height till now they clamor for a

Book like Seven champions or Beowulf or Grettir.

And they are not exceptional; we've many who are better.

Of course at first from time to time we'd find some foolish boy

To whom a book like Tom the Crook was all of reading's joy.

But using tact, diplomacy, and all re-source we had,

We've worked a transformation in the tastes of that young lad.

The elements of interest in Altsheler and Brooks

We've used to stimulate a taste for Parkman's matchless books.

The love for tales of poor boys who became both rich and great

Has brought about an increase in biography of late.

The problem of the older girl we have not tried to shirk,

We've realized its urgency and found methods that will work.

The tales of life at boarding school are popular but poor.

And we must lead her from them by methods slow but sure.

The progenitor of Abbie Ann was owner of a mine

And when a damsel's read that book she'll think that it is fine

To read a book on coal mines, and so we'll lead her on

Till she reads mineralogy and geology, anon.

If a maid likes Little Women or any books like that,

We know we can persuade her to learn to sew and tat.

And then she calls for cook books and those on sewing too;

And works on household chemistry have been taken by a few.

The book supply's been adequate except in certain lines;

And they are not the usual ones for which a youngster pines.

The many books by Abbot are always in demand;

We could not keep one copy of Hardy's books on hand.

Just one more fact before we close this modest brief report.

Our total issue of classed books of every helpful sort

Was 86 per cent. of all our yearly circulation,—

With which unprecedented fact we'll close this short narration.

BERTHA HATCH.

WHAT IS A LOCAL AUTHOR?

BY RENA REESE, *Denver Public Library*

THE idea of preserving material for local history is not new but it is assuming increased importance in many American libraries. That it should be emphasized more in the future than it has been in the past, both in number and extent of collections, is proven by the growing demand for source material in studying and writing American history. If Harvard University considers such collections of sufficient value to maintain an investigator to report to students those already in existence, it would seem not only a justifiable pride, but a duty for librarians to take a proper interest in the subject. The part taken by the United States in the European War is a matter for consideration, since the formation of numerous patriotic societies, Red Cross chapters, hospital units, regiments and other military organizations, has created a desire on the part of members of these organizations to have some permanent records for future use. Librarians should make every effort, therefore, to collect and preserve not only the printed material for present use, but for future needs as well, and furthermore they should have some definite plan for such collections.

Material for a local collection falls quite naturally into two general classes: first, books, pamphlets and periodicals about the locality; second, its local authors.

The first is comparatively easy to designate, since any particular form of writing either concerns itself about the place in question or it does not, so that the only doubt in regard to inclusion in a collection would be that of accuracy and reliability. This collection should include histories, biographies, autobiographies and memoirs, description, surveys of all kinds, reports, of societies, churches and schools, directories and gazetteers, atlases and maps, charters and reports of city or state departments as the case may be, newspapers, and all literature including fiction, drama, narrative poetry, etc., in which scenes and plot are laid in the locality in question.

The second kind of collection is more difficult. Who is the local author? What are the qualifications which shall decide a writer's permanent place in any local collection? It must be comparatively easy to decide this matter in England or in the early settled sections of the United States. In such places, men and women are born, live and die in one town—perhaps in one house, and their writings are colored by their environment and breathe the spirit of their homes, since they have known no other. No one questions a statement that Hawthorne was and is forever a New Englander, or Bret Harte a Californian, but all authors have not been so accommodat-ing. We have been a migrating and pioneering people and authors, like merchants, do not always stay "put."

No one who has read *Ramona* will forget its first sentence, "It was sheep-shearing time in Southern California" and yet its author, Helen Hunt Jackson, lived for many years in Colorado, did much of her writing while living near to its mountains, loved it all and requested to be buried in its soil. Shall California or Colorado claim her? To most minds, Eugene Field is associated with Chicago, but for years he lived in Denver and his first fame was won in that city. A little pamphlet of few pages, with the title "Tribune primer" and bearing a Denver imprint of 1882, has sold for \$125.00 and the Book of Tribune verse consists of contributions to the *Denver Tribune*. May not Denver claim some share of his fame, since she first made him known to the reading public? And the dean of American letters—William Dean Howells—what of him? Does he belong to New York or Ohio?

Can there not be some basis upon which librarians can agree in regard to the selection of authors for any given locality? Candidates for miniature Halls of fame must not be in so many places that they are made ridiculous.

It seems that one requisite should be

birth and early residence. Youth and education have much to do with forming impressions which later develop into literary background and since every author must put much of himself into his work, it naturally follows that the scenes and characters of youth will permeate to some extent and influence it. Booth Tarkington is a perfect example of such a case. If he should live in Italy to the end of his days, he would forever be a Hoosier and his writings reflect the life of the middle west.

Definite length of residence should be another condition for claims to local authorship. It is difficult to determine this point, but it would seem that it should not be less than five years. Residence for a briefer period gives no feeling of home or attachment to a locality by any one, and the residents of a community cannot claim with any justice the writings of an author who has no spiritual contact with them.

From local author collections, I would exclude the writings of all college professors and others engaged in the educational field, unless absolutely identified with one institution of learning. Teachers are citizens of the nation rather than the state and if their writings are of value, they will be found in the library's general collection. A few notable educators such as President Eliot of Harvard, have always been associated with one locality, but again there is David Starr Jordan whose name has been enrolled on the faculty of no fewer than six schools. So why put his writings in any local collection?

In addition to birth and prolonged residence of an author, some standard of literary merit should control the placing of a book in a specially honored niche. This will be the most difficult of all points to decide, since by excluding any would-be author, one treads on his toes. Being in print certainly does not constitute literary merit and as any one with money to pay the bill can have his efforts printed and spring self-appointed into the glorious company of the great, it would seem best to place some standard before these aspirants for inclusion in any permanent collection for future use and preservation. There is no possible excuse for cluttering a local

collection with some of the trash printed which is not and never can be literature, unless it be that the collector is making a freak collection or else is too indifferent or ignorant of all values himself to make any critical estimates. Given a sufficient sum of money, anybody can buy all books printed as well as he can buy soap. To have had a work accepted by a publisher of recognized standing, should be a basis for judgment, for if no editor either of magazine, newspaper, or publishing house will accept a production, it would seem not worth while to fill a library's shelves with works which no one will take the responsibility of publishing except the author or his doting but misguided relatives.

Opinions will always differ about the subject of local authorship, but it is safe to assume that our collections are too inclusive rather than too exclusive. One collection noted contained a novel in which the first scene is laid in a passenger train and the train starts from the union station of the city concerned which is never mentioned again thruout the entire book. Such a selection is absurd, of course, but it is no worse than many others in which the claims of the community on the author or the book are the vaguest and slightest. Some definite policy is needed, for as our local collections grow and our authors flit about, the collection in any one place may become a monument or a monumental farce. Other opinions may differ widely from mine and will be much better, but if mine brings forth discussion and a result is obtained whereby some real contribution to this neglected and rather vague subject is made, my purpose will have been achieved. Anyhow, if the author be living, why not ask him where he considers home?

THINK what a good book is. It is a portion of the eternal mind, caught in its process thru the world, stamped in an instant, and preserved for eternity. Think what it is: that enormous amount of human sympathy and intelligence that is contained in these volumes; and think what it is that this sympathy should be communicated to the masses of the people.—LORD HOUGHTON.

THE CHILD AS ART CRITIC—HOW CHILDREN SEE PICTURES

IN the Children's Library at Victoria Markets six pictures by Julian Ashton hang. An admirer of the artist's work, and of children, presented a prize to the children for the best-written criticism of these pictures. The librarian, Charles Bertie, adjudged the letter of 12-year-old James Munn, the winner.

These youthful art critics, writes A. H. Adams, the Australian poet, in the *Sydney Telegraph*, take their job seriously, and an examination of their letters brings to light the fact that a child sees infinitely more in a picture than an adult does. There was a wide variety of choice, three of the pictures receiving an equal number of votes.

A child evidently likes a picture because it calls up a happy memory or stimulates a longing for happiness. Pictures of country life appeal most vividly to the city child. And, as will be seen, every picture is more than a picture to a child's eyes. It is a bit of reality, peopled with real people, and having its own story.

The 12-year-old winner likes the picture of a thatched cottage best, because he is a city lad who loves the country. He concludes his panegyric with the reflection, "How excellent it would be to retreat to the cool shade of those emerald trees!" A girl of ten also picks this picture because once she lived in the country in a cottage "with trees and a fence and road leading up to the gate, just like in the picture," and because it takes her mind back to the dear old home.

But Mabel, aged 15, likes this picture "because there is generally a story connected with an old house." And the amazing Mabel goes on to write that story. She peoples the house and writes the life-histories of the unseen old grey-haired man and his wife, sitting in an upstairs room, busy knitting; but her thoughts are not on her work. They are resting on two photos of her children; and so we hear all about the children, including "little Bess, who ran away from home ten years ago." We next see Bess in London, and follow the fortunes

of all the other children, now grown up, married and settled down. Mabel is clearly destined, unless her parents are very careful, to write another "Seven Little Australians."

Another art-critic quotes Longfellow as applicable to this picture, and sententiously concludes: "Artists put their beautiful thoughts into pictures to try and make us love the things that are beautiful, and think the same as they do." A definition of art that could hardly be bettered, and from a fifteen-year-old girl!

The story of a girl with a milk-pail also has its lovers. One "high-brow" art-critic confesses that she does not like landscape paintings in water-colors, "as something always seems lacking in them. Very few water-color painters do justice to the beauty of the trees." This warning will, no doubt, be noted by Mr. Ashton. Phyllis, aged twelve, prefers this picture because "it shows that one can be as happy in a hut as in a palace"; and she kindly christens it "Idle Thoughts." Another calls it "Sunshine." And several youngsters frankly like it because it is pretty.

In all the criticisms the children find, or invent, a reason for every action shown. Only two prefer a picture of boys bathing. One thinks it "typically Australian," while "the water-coloring is so natural that one could nearly dive into its clear depths." The other likes it because she loves the country. Indeed this note is in almost every letter. One writer longs to be far from the fulsome air of the city. Another critic prefers a picture because it so vividly brings out "the glory of summer"; and Celie loves it because she can almost smell the wattle. Tom, aged twelve, suggests that the woman in the picture "may have the children playing in an adjacent meadow." How real pictures are to kiddies! This picture of spring makes Tom feel very happy and light-hearted and could any picture do more?

But the child critic will insist on inventing the story in a picture. In this one,

three girls gathering wild flowers, twelve-year-old Sadie explains why the girls were there. She tells how the children's mother had to go to town that day, and sent the children into the bush to play. "Right ho!" said Edie, Nellie, and Eileen. So they tripped merrily along until they came to the spot, and they enjoyed their afternoon very much." Now, did Mr. Ashton know that? Another critic, aged ten, acutely infers that it must represent springtime, since the children had white dresses and big hats. She confesses a longing to call the eldest Rosie, and the next May, and the youngest Dot." She is sure the three are sisters, "because their dresses and hats were the

same." Do we bored adults see pictures as real as that? Do we, in fact, compared with the eager inquisitive eyes of the child, really see pictures at all?

More mature Elsie, thirteen, says: "The bunch of flowers introduced into the picture suggests the thought that young children themselves are like flowers."

Another picture, of a country cottage, is approved because it reminds the children of the delights of the country.

As a result of this expert criticism the public may confidently expect a remarkable improvement in the work of Mr. Ashton. Out of the mouths of kiddies he has learned wisdom.

WHEN JOHNNY COMES MARCHING HOME

"THOSE who return are the land's future and its blessing. Our army has looted Europe only of experience and wisdom. Its booty is bright hopes for a newer, better world," says Harrison Rhodes in an article under this title in *McClure's* for January, in which he introduces to a wide public the "boys as readers" during and after the war, and the work accomplished thru the "amazing efficiency of the War Service of the American Library Association." "The future," he says, "is the soldier's. This does not mean that we expect officers will kick civilians off the American sidewalks or that armed bands of brawling boys will disturb the American peace. We all know that our gallant, cheerful, clear-eyed army will for the most part melt away and flow in a thousand channels back into the industrious civilian life from which they came. Yet the future is theirs. Theirs because the doughboy is the flower of the country, the youngest, liveliest, modernest of the citizens of our democracy. He has saved the land to the good uses of Liberty and in some sense it is his land when he shall come marching home.

"But will the same boy come back to us to whom we said good-bye in the village street or by the factory gate? He has crossed seas since he left us. He has seen

wide horizons. He has been billeted in the fair land of France, and it is probable that, as soldiers will, he has 'sworn terribly in Flanders.' Beauty and tragedy over there must have wrought in his soul changes that we at home as yet scarcely apprehend.

"But there is much else that has worked upon him, agencies more concrete and definable, agencies authorized by the Government, and supported by that wonderful flood of gold which has streamed from a generous nation's hand. The scope of these activities is perhaps not yet widely understood. We know that the boy over there gets his doughnuts and his occasional copy of the popular magazines, and that once in a while a vaudeville sketch team brings the bright spirit of Broadway almost to the front trenches. But most of us do not know how all sorts of pleasant civilizing influences play about him—often more than they did at home—nor how many of the gentler arts of peace woo his attention in his leisure hours and beckon him to various careers in his civilian future. In short, we do not realize the amazing efficiency of the war service of the American Library Association, or how, thru it, education threatened our armies and books surround them."

BOISE CHILDREN'S LIBRARIAN TAKES ACTIVE HAND IN MOVIE SITUATION

BY MARIE PINNEY, *Children's Librarian, Boise, Idaho*

THE Children's Department of the Public Library of Boise, Idaho, has ventured into the "movie" field. In March, as a special feature during Bird Week, four of Mr. William L. Finley's reels of bird and animal life were secured. For this occasion Mr. ———, manager of the moving picture houses of the city, offered the library the use of his largest theater, which seats 1000. The reels were shown on a Saturday morning. No admission was charged and so many children came that two performances had to be given—the estimated attendance was about 1700.

As the success of this venture made us eager to have more Saturday morning movies for the children, we talked the matter over with Mr. ———, who proved to be so interested, that he offered us not only the use of any one of his theaters free, but also the light, the heat and the operator and further agreed to secure for us such films as we wished at the lowest possible cost. Realizing that the time had come to interest the mothers in a movement for "better movies," a letter was written to nine clubs and organizations, including the School Board, asking for their co-operation, financial support and a member from each organization to work on a committee with the children's librarian. The appeal was responded to in every instance and a committee of eleven members now has charge of the work; even the smallest club thus appealed to agreed to donate five dollars a month to the movement. Our financial success, however, has been such that it has not been necessary to call upon any of them.

Owing to the fact that the children were urged not to attend moving pictures during war times, we began by having but one a month, but as soon as the recent ban placed on public gatherings is lifted, we plan to have them more often. An admission of but 3 cents per child is charged; two children in the same family, however,

are admitted for 5 cents and the children of the Children's Home are given complimentary tickets. Adults, of course, are charged the usual 15 cents admission. Members of the committee attend every performance, sell tickets, assist with the ushering and conduct a fire drill at the end of the last reel.

Just before the influenza epidemic reached Idaho, we brought the "Blue Bird." This film we found to be so expensive that at first we feared it would be prohibitive, but we were determined to have it, so we made Mr. ——— a proposition, whereby we paid one-third of the cost and put it on Saturday morning for the children, while Mr. ——— put it on two afternoons and evenings for adults. 1406 children saw the picture and if our ten copies of the "Children's Blue Bird" ever were in demand, they are far more so now.

A moving picture survey was also taken in the grade schools in March and the statistics, which are enclosed, afford an interesting study, especially when compared to those of a similar survey taken several years ago. The most interesting feature, perhaps, is the very marked decline in popularity of Charlie Chaplin and Fatty Arbuckle. Their places have been unquestionably taken by Fairbanks and Hart. Mary Pickford, however, still holds first place in the hearts of the children in spite of the increasing popularity of Marguerite Clarke. The types of movies that have the widest appeal are the "western," "comic" and "fairy"; yet in spite of the appeal of the comic type, it is Fairbanks rather than Chaplin or Arbuckle, that is designated as the favorite exponent of the comic art. An occasional answer to the question, "What kind of movie do you most enjoy?" brought out several unique answers, as for instance, the fifth grader who preferred "clean movies" and the seventh grader who liked most of all "society drama."

In the answers to the question, "What is

the best movie you have ever seen?" the "Birth of a Nation" was far in the lead. Nothing else seemed to make such an appeal—in fact, in some grades it was difficult to find a second and third choice, so scattered were the votes. It was, of course, a much heralded picture everywhere, yet at the same time the reason for its appeal is a matter for consideration and also to be deplored, because of the nature of the picture in its bearing on the Reconstruction Period of our country.

The attendance of the children ranged

anywhere from one to seven times during the week. 511 did not go at all. This, however, does not signify that they never go to a movie, but that they did not happen to go during the week of Mar. 16 to 22, the time covered by the survey.

It will be noticed that grades one to three inclusive were not included in the survey. This is due to the fact that it was felt that the answers of the very young children might not be accurate and our aim was to have the statistics as reliable as possible.

Statistics of Moving Picture Survey

NO. OF CHILDREN	TIMES ATTENDED							FAVORITE ACTOR	FAVORITE ACTRESS	KIND LIKED BEST	BEST MOVIE EVER SEEN												
GRADES 4 TO 8	ONCE	TWICE	THREE TIMES	FOUR TIMES	FIVE TIMES	SIX TIMES	SEVEN TIMES	NOT AT ALL	FAIRBANKS	HART	CHAPLIN	ARBUCKLE	PICKFORD	CLARKE	WESTERN	COMIC	FAIRY	COWBOY	BIRTH OF A NATION	SEVEN SWANS	REBECCA OF SUNNY BROOK FARM	ALADDIN	20,000 LEAGUES UNDER THE SEA
BOYS—																							
673	207	145	47	20	13	5	3	233	264	223	58	7	320	180	173	95	108	171					
GIRLS—																							
632	221	85	33	11	3		1	278	278	103	37	28	256	272	66	106	120		114	43	25		
TOTAL—																							
1305	428	230	80	31	16	5	4	511	542	326	95	35	576	452	239	201	129	108	285	43	25	14	12

PLANS FOR POPULAR EDUCATION IN ITALY

THE value of free libraries in the building up of an educated and cultured after-the-war population is being recognized in Italy. There has been a law on the statute books making obligatory the establishment of a free library in every municipality, but there are not enough funds with which to carry out the project. "If in every new school were a place set aside for a library," says F. Turati, the president of the Italian Federation of Free Libraries, "or if the municipality were required to provide a place for it, the nucleus of a school for adults would then be formed where advantage could be taken of the numerous ways of acquiring knowledge." The populace could then be urged to take out books, join classes, attend exhibitions of educational films, lectures, study pictorial reviews, organize instructive trips and receive in-

struction on their civil rights. These libraries or educational centers would have to be organized with a view to the immediate needs of the community in which they are established, the only uniform requirement being the holding of two classes or lectures a week during eight months of the year, when the local teacher, doctor, druggist, lawyer and other professionals could be enlisted as lecturers, and an exchange of lecturers could be arranged.

As an example of the type of school he has in mind, Mr. Turati mentions the "Carducci Institute," which flourishes at Como. Another village of only 2000 inhabitants, on the Lake of Como, has a circulating library and a school "Pro Cultura Publica," which has courses in general culture, designing, sewing, domestic science, fish culture, and gymnastics.

LIBRARY WORK

SPECIAL LIBRARIES

The relation of the public library to the private business libraries. Paul N. Nystrom. *Pub. Libs.*, June, 1918. p. 258-260.

The ideal business library contains the books, periodicals, documents and reference books of fairly constant and current use by the business house, and guides to the large collections within reach. The library in a business concern is merely the office in which the librarian works, and the function of a business librarian is to bring to the attention of the officers and employees of the firm whatever has appeared that they should know, and in such form as to induce them to use the material. It may happen that a business library has no collection of books: one successful business librarian had no books at all in his office but utilized books and periodicals in eight public and professional libraries in his city.

"Most public librarians that I know of treat business libraries and librarians just as they treat individual patrons of the library. Not much attention is given to the business library as such. There are still other libraries that look upon the business libraries as avenues through which to expand the public library service and accordingly cooperate in numerous ways with business librarians. Such public libraries are to the business libraries much the same as wholesale houses are to retail establishments in other lines of business. In a few cases the public library is going to the opposite extreme and is attempting to perform business library service for the business men and business concerns in the community, who patronize the library.

There is nothing to discuss about the first method. I take it for granted that no well managed, live public library would restrict its ordinary services to the business librarians in its vicinity. The second plan, wholesaling the services of the public library to the business library, deserves more attention. The public library must, of course, consider its means before extending such service. But where practicable the usefulness of the public library can no doubt be greatly enhanced by application of this method. The third plan, that of establishing business branches and business departments in libraries, administered by a live librarian, will promote reading in special directions among people who while using the public library

for their general reading, do not go to it for special material. This, of course, will not take the place of the business library; on the contrary it will help to promote the business library idea.

WORK WITH SCHOOLS

The library and the school: a program for constructive work. Mary E. Hall. *New York Libs.*, Feb., 1918. p. 26-31.

The development of the past year suggests possibilities for fuller use of library material than ever before. Librarians are urged to make increased effort to cooperate with schools in:

(a) The cultivation of a spirit of patriotism and Americanization of the foreign-born, the helping of aliens to become citizens and to view life from the point of view of American ideals. That opposition of the foreign-born to the draft is but one indication that less has been accomplished in this direction than had been supposed. The use of the "patriotism list" of references prepared by the New York Public Library; the study of passages from speeches of, for example, President Wilson, and the reading of biography of great American leaders will show quick results.

(b) The preparation of students for national and civic service. A good beginning has been made thru the working together of student, teacher and librarian in Red Cross and other campaigns. The service feeling may be fostered by the reading of personal narratives of the war and of war poetry.

(c) Furtherance of the New York State bill for military and physical training in the schools. A collection of appropriate books may be sent to the gymnasium and a brief interesting list on topics such as "The benefits of walking," "Care of the teeth," etc., may be posted on the bulletin board.

(d) Food conservation. The domestic science teacher will be the leader in the movement; the librarian has only to collect and organize the available books, clippings and pamphlets.

(e) Relating of library work to new methods in education. A librarian who has visited classes during recitations will best understand how help can be given when students come to dig out their own material and how to prepare for the students' coming by having available clippings and pamphlets on state

and national problems of today and of yesterday.

(f) The development of more effective school libraries in all schools. Few school libraries have as yet a trained librarian, and there are, in New York State alone, two hundred and one high schools in cities or villages which have no public library.

A plan of work towards realizing these aims ought to begin with a school library survey, followed by the establishing of county centers for cooperative work with schools. A fuller use of the public library, and systematic instruction given to pupils in the upper grades in the use of reference books and indexes will help pending the coming of improved school libraries with appropriate premises, well stocked with beautiful editions as well as merely useful books, and administered by a trained librarian.

The Carnegie Free Public Library, New Brunswick, N. J., working with the superintendent of schools, has formulated the following scheme for increased usefulness in its work with children in the high school:

a. Reference and reading books for each department selected and grouped for use by the librarian, supervisors and head of the department in question or by persons designated by them.

b. List of general reading books, periodicals and newspapers, especially valuable at this time, prepared by librarian and committee of teachers appointed by principal and heads of departments.

c. Such arrangements as may from time to time seem best about reserve shelves for books of public library and of high school library at public library or at high school.

d. Bulletin for high school pupils and teachers, prepared by librarian and committee of teachers and printed on printing press at high school.

e. Freshmen to be given instructions in school and at library by teachers on (1) use of books and (2) general use of library.

Similar plans have been adopted for work with the intermediate school, the kindergarten, and with non-English-speaking and continuation classes.

LIBRARY TRAINING

A few general principles in library training. Rena Reese. *Bull. of the New Hampshire Public Libs.*, Sept., 1918. p. 111-113.

The successful selection and training of even one assistant in a library however small require care and thought. There may be several applicants. An examination in cul-

tural branches suitable for those who meet the requirements in education, fitness and age will weed out the undesirables.

Even in a small library some formal instruction must be given to the chosen assistant. Contact with the public comes easily, therefore the method of charging books, shelf arrangement and classification will come first. The classification of new books as they arrive will keep the work interesting to the assistant and release the librarian for other duties. At this point too the assistant may do the accessioning, library handwriting having been acquired for this and other records. The mechanical processes being mastered, shelving, cataloguing, and reference work based on the actual problems of the library follow. This work should come as early as possible, so that paste and gluepots do not gain undue emphasis to the exclusion of the service of the public.

Membership in library associations, and attendance at state meetings, and reading of the library periodicals are important factors in the professional life of the young librarian, bringing a widening of ideas regarding the profession.

BOOKS AND READING

The Buffalo Public Library has added a new device for enticing the public into the by-paths of literature. Hanging above a row of perhaps a dozen volumes of selected essays is the following quotation in illuminated text:

"JEWELLED ESSAYS"

"What makes an essayist is mainly a quality of mind. The true essayist handles his subject like an artist, not like a professor. He takes up some pretty crystal of thought, as some cunning master jeweler lovingly polishes each facet, making it glint in the light, and setting it quaintly in some device of his own that it may attract the lovers of beautiful things, and live long in their possession."

Below, each volume is tagged with an inscription having an appreciation by some famous critic, as, for instance, in Percy Bysshe Shelley's "A Defense of Poetry" is this:

"A series of eloquent sentences and often of deep intuitions, not a reasonable argument. He holds that the poet has a share of divine inspiration which is above reason, and by a poet he means a creator of anything fair, or great, or virtuous in words or marble, or deeds or legislation."—Oliver Elton.

"Novels of Distinction," inscribed on a swinging card invites the passerby to stop at a neighboring reading table to glance over a dozen or more fine old novels, such as "Friend Olivia," by Mrs. Barr. This selection has also been carefully annotated.

IN THE LIBRARY WORLD

Gifts of the Carnegie Corporation of New York.

The appropriations made by the Carnegie Corporation of New York to libraries in the United States and Canada for the year 1918 amount to \$98,000; as follows:

UNITED STATES

Jennings County (North Vernon) Indiana	\$20,000
Lowell Town and Cedar Creek and West Creek Townships, Indiana.....	12,500
Marlette Township (Marlette) Michigan	7,500
Riverside, Cal. (Increase for Addition)	25,000
Smithfield, Utah	9,000
Blaine County (Chinook) Montana	15,000

CANADA

Tilbury, Ont. (Increase)	2,000
Winnipeg, Man. (Increase for Repairs due to Flood Damage).....	7,000
Total	\$98,000

The total number of buildings donated to Corporation of New York is 2963, at a cost of June, 1918 by Mr. Carnegie or by the Carnegie \$64,750,508.02, divided thus:

	No. of Bldgs.	Amount	No. of Bldgs.	Amount
Free Public Library Buildings—				
United States	1946	\$44,854,731.25		
Great Britain and Ireland.....	660	11,849,457.50		
Canada	156	3,082,910.00		
Other Countries	49	577,710.00		
			2811	\$60,364,808.75
College Library Buildings—				
United States	117	\$3,928,199.27		
Great Britain and Ireland.....	1	62,500.00		
Canada	1	50,000.00		
Other Countries	1	25,000.00		
			120	\$4,065,699.27
Army Cantonment Library Buildings.....			32	320,000.00
			2963	\$64,750,508.02

Connecticut

Farmington. Town folk in general attended formal opening of Farmington's new library, on Dec. 20, the gift of D. N. Barney to the village. The librarian's office in the new building is on the left, with double doors in front opening into a large reading room with a large fireplace opposite the entrance. The south wing will be used as a children's room or museum. It is finished in green and gold. The north wing is a stack room, with

three tiers containing over 10,000 books. It has a capacity for 25,000. Above the main rooms is a studio.

Stamford. Under the will of the late Albert Crane of Stamford, Conn. the Crane Library at Quincy, Mass. will receive two-thirds of the proceeds of the testator's New York City real estate holdings, which are extensive, on the death of the widow who is given a life interest in the property.

Delaware

Wilmington. Construction of a new building for the Wilmington Institute Free Library is to be begun early next summer. The site was obtained and a fund of \$325,000 for the building raised in 1916, but the project was postponed until the cessation of hostilities. Edwin L. Toten of New York has drawn the plans which provide for a central pavillion with two wings.

South Carolina

Greenville. A new library building at Greenville, South Carolina, to be constructed with a \$25,000 grant from the Carnegie Corporation, is to be built this year.

North Carolina

Ashville. The Pack Memorial Library at Ashville, North Carolina, will become a free public library if the city authorities accept the proposal recently made by the trustees of the institution. The library has been in operation for nearly forty years as a subscription library. It owns a three-story building valued at above \$50,000 and containing about 15,000 volumes. It is proposed to transfer the library building and contents and an adjoining lot 90 feet square on condition that the city will agree to support it with appropriations from public funds and retain the name of Pack Memorial. The Ashville Library Association was formed in 1879 and the building was erected on a lot given by the First Presbyterian Church. In 1899 the late George Willis Pack gave the Association the property which it is now proposed to transfer. It is the expectation that the city will build a modern library building on the vacant property included in the transfer.

Illinois

Chicago. The Chicago Public Library will during 1919, erect a regional branch, costing between \$150,000 and \$200,000, to be the first of five similar buildings.

FOREIGN

England

Manchester. The Manchester and Salford Blind Aid Society have lately presented their Braille library of 8000 volumes to the Committee of the National Library for the Blind to form the nucleus of a northern branch of

branch will be under the general direction of the library to be situated in Manchester. The the London office and is in charge of Miss C. M. Bellhouse.

Croydon. The report of the Libraries Committee of the County Borough of Croydon for 1917-1918 shows an increase of nearly 40 per cent in the number of registered borrowers. The total issue of volumes and illustrations which in 1913-1914 was 554,529 had fallen in 1915-16 to 501,131, and has now risen to 552,510, virtually to the high-water-mark of peace time. A very varied list of readings and talks includes concert lectures, travel talks, a series on soils and crops, and one on venereal disease.

Japan

Yamaguchi. The fifteenth annual report of the Yamaguchi Public Library for the year ending March 1918, records the addition of 3211 volumes to the library; and circulation of 308,454, compared with 302,506 in the previous year. "There were 147 libraries in the district at the end of the year to most of which 460 sets of traveling libraries aggregating 28,691 volumes were sent, as well as to secondary schools, Y. M. C. A. and other local centers."

Australia

New South Wales. The report of the trustees of the Public Library of New South Wales records the addition to the library of the H. L. White collection of New South Wales postage and fiscal stamps; the Tebbutt Collection, being the working library of the late John Tebbutt the astronomer, and consisting of nearly four thousand volumes as well as of manuscripts and pamphlets; a collection of books on philately, presented by Mr. Fred Hagen, who arranged the H. L. White collection of postage stamps; several good collections of letters and papers relating to New Australia and the Cosme Settlements, and a collection of Victorian Geological Survey publications presented by the Under Secretary of Mines, Victoria. The purchases of the year are interesting and include a varied list of Australiana. A copy of the first examination paper in bibliography under the new regulations of the Public Service Board for the promotion of catalogers in the library is given. The course for catalogers in this grade consists of historical and practical bibliography—two papers of three hours each—library economy and general knowledge.

LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

Special Committees for Conference Year, 1918-19

Code for Classifiers

(Appointed by Executive Board)

Wm. Stetson Merrill, Newberry Library, Chicago.
J. C. Bay, John Crerar Library, Chicago.
W. S. Biscoe, New York State Library, Albany, N. Y.
W. P. Cutter, New York City.
J. C. M. Hanson, University of Chicago Libraries, Chicago.
Charles Martel, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.
P. L. Windsor, University of Illinois Library, Urbana, Ill.
Lettitia Gosman, Princeton University Library, Princeton, N. J.
Julia Pettee, Union Theological Seminary Library, New York City.

Deterioration of Newsprint Paper

(Appointed by Executive Board)

H. M. Lydenberg, Public Library, New York City.
Frank P. Hill, Public Library, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Cedric Chivers, 911 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

A. L. A. Manual of Library Economy

(Appointed by A. L. A. Publishing Board)

J. I. Wyer, Jr., New York State Library, Albany, N. Y.
P. L. Windsor, University of Illinois Library, Urbana, Ill.
Mrs. Harriet P. Sawyer, Public Library, St. Louis, Mo.

Promotion and Co-operation in the Development of Printed Catalog Cards in Relation with International Arrangements

(Appointed by Council)

W. C. Lane, Harvard College Library, Cambridge, Mass.
C. W. Andrews, John Crerar Library, Chicago.
C. H. Hastings, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.
E. H. Anderson, Public Library, New York City.
J. C. M. Hanson, University of Chicago Libraries, Chicago.

Ventilation and Lighting of Public Library Buildings

(Appointed by Council)

S. H. Ranck, Public Library, Grand Rapids, Mich.
C. W. Andrews, John Crerar Library, Chicago.
H. M. Lydenberg, Public Library, New York City.
E. D. Burton, University of Chicago Libraries, Chicago.
D. Ashley Hooker, Public Library, Detroit, Mich.

Investigation of Fire Insurance Rates for Libraries

(Appointed by Council)

M. S. Dudgeon, Wisconsin Free Library Commission, Madison, Wis.
Chalmers Hadley, Public Library, Denver, Colo.
S. H. Ranck, Public Library, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Union List of Serials

(Appointed by Council)

C. W. Andrews, John Crerar Library, Chicago.
A. E. Bostwick, Public Library, St. Louis, Mo.

Compilation of Reading List on Home Economics

(To serve jointly with a committee from the Home Economics Association)

(Appointed by Executive Board)

Elva L. Bascom, Wisconsin Free Library Commission, Madison, Wis.
Linda A. Eastman, Public Library, Cleveland, Ohio.
Elizabeth Doren, Public Library, Dayton, Ohio.
Mary L. Titcomb, Washington County Free Library, Hagerstown, Md.
Mrs. S. H. Ranck, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Library Work in Hospitals and Charitable Correctional Institutions

(Appointed by Executive Board)

Miriam E. Carey, 25 Porter Place, Atlanta, Ga.
Julia A. Robinson, Iowa Library Commission, Des Moines, Ia.
E. Kathleen Jones, McLean Hospital, Waverley, Mass.
Florence R. Curtis, University of Illinois Library School, Urbana, Ill.
Nellie Williams, Nebraska Public Library Commission, Lincoln, Neb.
Mary E. Eastwood, New York State Library, Albany, N. Y.
Carrie E. Scott, Public Library, Indianapolis, Ind.

Decimal Classification Advisory Committee

(Appointed by Executive Board)

C. W. Andrews, John Crerar Library, Chicago, Ill.
Corinne Bacon, care H. W. Wilson Co., New York City.
W. S. Biscoe, New York State Library, Albany, N. Y.
Margaret Mann, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Jennie D. Fellows, New York State Library, Albany, N. Y.
Charles A. Flagg, Public Library, Bangor, Me. (Secretary of Committee.)
Julia Pettee, Union Theological Seminary Library, New York City.
Mary L. Sutliff, Library School, Public Library, New York City.
George Winthrop Lee, Stone & Webster Library, Boston, Mass.

Publicity

(Appointed by Executive Board)

Charles E. Rush, Public Library, Indianapolis, Ind.
Willis H. Kerr, Library War Service, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.
Marion Humble, Public Library, Detroit, Mich.
W. O. Carson, Ontario Department of Education, Toronto, Ont.
S. H. Ranck, Public Library, Grand Rapids, Mich.
C. H. Compton, Public Library, Seattle, Wash.
Mrs. Elizabeth Claypool Earl, Connersville, Ind.
W. F. Yust, Public Library, Rochester, N. Y.
Joseph L. Wheeler, Public Library, Youngstown, Ohio.
J. W. Josselyn, Public Library, Jacksonville, Fla.
L. J. Bailey, Public Library, Gary, Ind.

Catalog Rules

(Appointed by Executive Board)

J. C. M. Hanson, University of Chicago Libraries, Chicago.
William W. Bishop, University of Michigan Library, Ann Arbor, Mich.
A. G. S. Josephson, John Crerar Library, Chicago.
Charles Martel, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.
Andrew Keogh, Yale University Library, New Haven, Conn.
Axel Moth, Public Library, New York City.
Sophie K. Hiss, Public Library, Cleveland, Ohio.
T. F. Currier, Harvard College Library, Cambridge, Mass.

International Co-operation

(Appointed by Executive Board)

Edwin H. Anderson, Public Library, New York City.
Mary Eileen Ahern, "Public Libraries," Chicago.
P. L. Windsor, University of Illinois Library, Urbana, Ill.
Donald Hendry, Pratt Institute Free Library, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Frank P. Hill, Public Library, Brooklyn, N. Y.
H. L. Koopman, Brown University Library, Providence, R. I.
Thorvald Solberg, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.
Adam Strohm, Public Library, Detroit, Mich.
Elisa M. Willard, 864 Francisco St., San Francisco, Calif.

Importations

Frank P. Hill, Public Library, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Clement W. Andrews, John Crerar Library, Chicago.
 Edwin H. Anderson, Public Library, New York City.
 M. Llewellyn Rancey, Johns Hopkins University Library, Baltimore, Md.

War Service

(Appointed by Executive Board)

J. I. Wyer, Jr., New York State Library, Albany, N. Y.
 Edwin H. Anderson, Public Library, New York City.
 R. R. Bowker, LIBRARY JOURNAL, New York City.
 Gratia A. Countryman, Public Library, Minneapolis, Minn.
 Electra C. Doren, Public Library, Dayton, Ohio.
 Frank P. Hill, Public Library, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Charles F. D. Belden, Public Library, Boston, Mass.
 Executive Secretary: George B. Utley, A. L. A. Office, Chicago.

Standardization of Libraries and Certification of Librarians

(Appointed by Council)

P. L. Windsor, University of Illinois Library, Urbana, Ill.
 Adam Strohm, Public Library, Detroit, Mich.
 Electra C. Doren, Public Library, Dayton, Ohio.
 Jessie F. Hume, Queens Borough Public Library, Jamaica, N. Y.
 Hiller C. Wellman, City Library Association, Springfield, Mass.

Service Basis of Publication

Harrison W. Craver, Library of the Engineering Societies, New York City.
 Matthew S. Dudgeon, Wisconsin Free Library Commission, Madison, Wis.
 A. L. Bailey, Wilmington, Institute Free Library, Wilmington, Del.
 Walter M. Smith, University of Wisconsin Library, Madison, Wis.
 H. H. B. Meyer, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.

Sponsorship for Knowledge

(Appointed by Council)

Charles F. D. Belden, Public Library, Boston, Mass.
 Hiller C. Wellman, City Library Association, Springfield, Mass.
 George W. Lee, Stone & Webster Library, Boston, Mass.
 George H. Tripp, Free Public Library, New Bedford, Mass.
 John G. Moulton, Public Library, Haverhill, Mass.
 Frank H. Whitmore, Public Library, Brockton, Mass.

Work with the Foreign-born

(Appointed by Executive Board)

John Foster Carr, Immigrant Publication Society, New York City.
 A. L. Bailey, Wilmington Institute Free Library, Wilmington, Del.
 Anna A. MacDonald, Pennsylvania Free Library Commission, Harrisburg, Pa.
 Mrs. Adelaide B. Maltby, Public Library, New York City.
 Annie P. Dingman, Public Library, Cleveland, Ohio.

Investigation of Manner in which Municipalities are Meeting Obligations to Donors

(Appointed by Executive Board)

Walter L. Brown, Public Library, Buffalo, N. Y.
 Malcolm G. Wyer, president Nebraska Library Commission, University of Nebraska Library, Lincoln, Neb.
 George B. Utley, A. L. A. Office, Chicago.

Civil Service Relations

(Appointed by Council)

Purd B. Wright, Public Library, Kansas City, Mo.
 W. Dawson Johnston, Public Library, St. Paul, Minn.
 John H. Leete, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Carl P. P. Vitz, Public Library, Cleveland, Ohio.
 Mary Eileen Ahern, Public Libraries, Chicago.
 Claribel R. Barnett, U. S. Department of Agriculture Library, Washington, D. C.

Legislation

(Appointed by the Council)

Clarence B. Lester, Wisconsin Free Library, Commission, Madison, Wis.
 William R. Watson, University of the State of New York, Albany, N. Y.
 John B. Kaiser, Public Library, Tacoma, Wash.

Committee on Books of Restricted Circulation

(Appointed by the Council)

Edwin H. Anderson, Public Library, New York City.
 May Massee, *The Booklist*, Chicago.
 W. N. C. Carlton, Newberry Library, Chicago.
 Frederic G. Melcher, 241 West 37th St., New York City.
 Walter L. Brown, Public Library, Buffalo, N. Y.
 GEORGE B. UTLEY, Secretary.

RHODE ISLAND LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The fall meeting of the Rhode Island Library Association was held Dec. 9, 1918, in the First Universalist Church, Providence, with the President, Miss Bertha H. Lyman, presiding.

The meeting opened with the singing of war-time songs, led by Miss Bessie Birch.

An address of welcome was given by Mrs. Isabelle M. White, president of the Ladies' Humane Society of the First Universalist Church.

Reports of the secretary and treasurer were read and approved.

The president read a letter from Mrs. Covell, chairman of the membership committee, stating that the matter of membership should be the concern of all members of the association. First, we need the money. Get your trustees to become life members at \$10.00 each or send their names to a member of the committee, if you are not successful. Second, we need the enthusiasm that only members give to get the best from the association. Third, those interested in the libraries of the state need the benefits from contact with the other people having a similar interest.

A letter from Mr. Henry N. Sanborn, librarian of the Bridgeport Public Library, was read asking to have the attention of the association called to the New England Association of School Librarians and the plan that this association has to give publicity to the need for and to push legislation to the end that we may have adequate equipment and trained workers in the school libraries thruout New England, particularly the high school libraries. The Committee appointed for Rhode Island being the Chairman; Hon. Walter E. Ranger, Commissioner for Public Schools for Rhode Island; William H. Eddy, Assistant Superintendent of Schools, Providence; Alfred J. Maryott, Principal of East Providence High School; Clarence W. Bosworth, Principal of Cranston High School; Miss Mary E. Robbins, Director of Library Training, Rhode Island Normal School.

Following the letter from Mr. Sanborn, Mr. Foster read a resolution which was adopted and placed on file.

A letter from Miss Bertha E. Mahoney, director of the Bookshop for Boys and Girls was read calling attention to the Book Review conferences which are held on the second Saturday of each month beginning January 11. If any are interested to belong to the association, they should send their names to Miss Bates, librarian at the Quincy High School, Quincy, Mass.

Mr. Harry L. Koopman read resolutions in memory of Mrs. Anna P. Chase Mowry, a member of the association who served as librarian of the Manville Public Library for over forty years.

Mr. W. E. Babcock, of the Elmwood Library, outlined the growth of the library and how they secured the interest of the community in obtaining a library.

Miss Mary E. Robbins gave a brief outline of the training course now offered at the Rhode Island Normal School.

After a social hour, luncheon was served by the ladies of the church.

Mr. Richard R. Bowker, editor and publisher of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* was the speaker at the afternoon session, his subject being "The library as a factor in American development."

AMEY C. WILBUR, *Recorder*.

WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB

At the twentieth anniversary meeting of the Western Massachusetts Library Club, held at the Springfield City Library, Dec. 17, 1918, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President: Mr. Robert Fletcher, Librarian, Amherst College Library; Vice-Presidents: Miss Mabel Temple, Librarian, North Adams and Mrs. Jennie Abbott, Librarian, Wilbraham; Secretary: Miss Marion Bowler, Librarian, West Springfield; Treasurer: Miss Fanny R. Childs, Springfield City Library; Recorder: Miss Alice K. Moore, Springfield City Library.

Mr. Ralph Boas, who has been connected with the Industrial Service Department of the United States Government at Bridgeport, Conn., spoke on "Some Aspects of Americanization." His aim had been to make the purpose of the war clear to the thousands of workmen employed in the munition plants, many of them immigrants. As a result of mingling with these men, the speaker declared that he had "discovered America" and had become very hopeful and optimistic regarding the future of the American democracy.

These immigrants were back of the war and through the service of their sons and brothers in the army and navy, they had acquired new ideals. The speaker felt that the present days are critical, however, and that there is great need of Americanization. We have to strengthen and re-develop ideals without the aid of the ideal of victory, so potent during the war. More is involved in the program of Americanization than the teaching of English, although that is of course fundamental. A chemical change in the community is needed. After careful observation, Mr. Boas has come to the conclusion that whatever we do to make the immigrant an American citizen, must be done in two ways: First, we must work through racial groups. Each group needs to be handled separately. Second, we must educate the American-born population, for the average American does not understand the foreigner. There can be no real Americanization, until we have the spirit of cooperation.

Miss Alice Shepard told of the early days of the club. She recalled how the need of some organization which should lessen to some extent the isolation of the librarians in small towns of the western part of the state led to the founding of the club in June, 1898. Some of its best work was done between meetings through the promotion of fellowship. Miss Shepard grouped her reminiscences about three outstanding figures: Mr. William I. Fletcher, Mr. Charles Cutter, and Mr. John Cotton Dana, all of whom were closely identified with the club, and who, by their strong leadership, gave it outside recognition. Among the publications of the club are the annual booklist of books recommended to smaller libraries, school outlines on teaching the use of the library, and a list of war books, compiled for the club by Miss Grace Miller.

After informal reminiscences by other members, Miss Nellie Dodge told of the continued need for books for soldiers, fiction especially, for the base hospitals.

The speaker of the afternoon, Mrs. Annie Russell Marble of Worcester, read a delightful paper on "Modern Women in Literature and Some of Their Elder Sisters," re-introducing her audience to some of the more memorable and attractive characters in the fiction of the past and present.

GEORGINA E. CARR, *Secretary*.

CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB

The November meeting of the Chicago Library Club was held at room 1741 Common-

wealth Edison Building, November 22, 1918, the president, Mr. J. Christian Bay, presiding.

Mr. Bay opened the meeting with some informal remarks on the work of the club for the coming year.

The subject of the evening was a general discussion on "Education for librarianship." In the absence of Dr. W. N. C. Carlton of the Newberry Library, Dr. Clement W. Andrews of the John Crerar Library gave a most interesting paper on the subject. Mr. Andrews discussed what education is and its relationship to the library profession. He pointed out how we can be trained to do better work for our institution.

Mr. Carl B. Roden, Librarian of the Chicago Public Library discussed briefly the effect of war on librarianship, and the reconstruction and reorganization which will be necessary. He suggested a possible simplification of methods, time saving devices and more advertising. This newer education will give a keener enjoyment of life and adaptability to all conditions.

Miss Pearl Field, Chicago Public Library, gave a very interesting talk on the power a trained librarian has to enter the work, endowed with strength and understanding.

Miss Louise B. Krause, Librarian of the H. M. Byllesby & Co. spoke of the business library as a laboratory where expert service is rendered. The foundations of business libraries are laid on library principles, viewed from the business man's point of view. She urged a closer co-operation between the public librarian and the special librarian.

A very interesting and profitable discussion followed the program.

The December meeting was held December 12, 1918 at the Ryerson Library of the Art Institute of Chicago, the president, Mr. J. C. Bay, presiding.

Mr. Teal of the John Crerar Library spoke of his experiences as Camp Librarian at Camp Humphreys, Va. Mr. Teal said that Camp Humphreys has one of the best camp libraries in the U. S., a collection that numbered 6000 books last August. About half of these books are fiction and half technical books, largely engineering. The library has fourteen branches, each of which has from five hundred to seven hundred volumes. The library works in much harmony with the officers and soldiers and has been helped by Library War Service Headquarters and by the Library of Congress.

After Mr. Teal's remarks, Mr. George Utley opened a discussion on "The share of

the librarian in the work of reconstruction."

Mr. Utley said that we must clarify our ideas of what Reconstruction is going to be and formulate what we mean by that term. He spoke of how reconstruction will effect the A. L. A. and said that one of the needs will be a field representative to put library service in industrial plants, base hospitals and in small towns, in states that have no library commission. Another phase of the work is Americanization, which Mr. Utley said has made more advance in eighteen months than it would have in twenty years without the war. Another important line of work will be to help librarians find positions and to help trustees find librarians.

Miss M. E. Ahern spoke briefly on reconstruction and Americanization and outlined a very interesting program for a three days' meeting to be held in Chicago December 27 to 29.

The Club was fortunate in having Dr. W. D. Johnston, Librarian of the St. Paul Public Library, as a guest. When called upon to speak by the president Dr. Johnston said that he had looked forward to the time when the A. L. A. would render service to the whole country and that the war has demonstrated that the time has come. He said that the A. L. A. must look to federal bureaus for help if it is to render national service. He also said that we must have the guidance of specialists in reconstruction and Americanization work and that if we will agree upon what is desirable it will be possible.

JANET M. GREEN, *Secretary*.

TENNESSEE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The Tennessee Library Association held its annual meeting in Chattanooga on Wednesday, September 11th in the lecture room of the Public Library.

Addresses were made by the President, Chas. D. Johnston, of Memphis and Miss Miriam E. Carey of Washington, D. C. Both speakers talked on Library War Service, Mr. Johnston telling of his work as camp librarian at Chickamauga Park Camp Library, while Miss Carey entertained her hearers with a vivid account of the work of the camp hospital librarian.

The following officers were elected: President: Miss Margaret McE. Kercheval, Carnegie Library, Nashville; Vice-President: Miss Nora Crimmins, Chattanooga Public Library; Secretary and Treasurer: Ruth M. Barker, Cossitt Library, Memphis.

RUTH M. BARKER, *Secretary*.

BAY PATH LIBRARY CLUB

The autumn meeting of the Bay Path Library Club was held at the Quimsigamond branch of the Worcester Public Library, Nov. 14, 1918.

The meeting was called to order by the president, Mrs. Robert K. Shaw, who presented the Rev. Andrew J. Lofgren of the Quimsigamond Swedish Methodist Church. In welcoming the Club to Quimsigamond, Mr. Lofgren paid tribute to the public library as an institution and emphasized the responsibility of librarians as character builders.

The reports of the secretary and treasurer were read and approved, the latter giving the total cost of the travelling library purchased by the club as \$78.98 with a balance of \$41.28 remaining in the treasury.

The chief feature of the morning session was an intensely interesting address by Dr. G. Stanley Hall, president of Clark University. Dr. Hall spoke on "The psychology of the great war," and his listeners paid the closest attention to his exposition of this, the perhaps least understood, phase of the great world struggle.

Following Dr. Hall's address, a most excellent lunch was served by the ladies of the Swedish Methodist Church.

The afternoon session was devoted wholly to "book reviews," the arrangements for which had been very carefully made by Miss Cecile Houghton, librarian of the Quimsigamond branch library. Selected books on the

subjects covered by the reviewers were conveniently displayed for inspection.

MABEL E. KNOWLTON, *Secretary*.

VERMONT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The annual meeting of the Vermont Library Association was held Sept. 23 in Community House, Rutland. Those attending were fortunate in hearing prominent men and women who had gathered here in the interest of the great "Welfare Drive" set for November. The Hon. Mason S. Stone, of Montpelier, was appointed State Chairman for the Vermont Library Association.

Miss Fanny B. Fletcher, president of the Association, presided at the short business meeting and the following officers were elected for the coming year: President, Mary K. Norton, Proctor; Vice-president, Mary R. Bates, Burlington; Secretary-Treasurer, Alice L. Eaton, Woodstock.

MISSOURI LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Owing to the influenza epidemic the annual meeting of the Missouri Library Association will not be held this year.

MARY E. BAKER, *President*.

MONTANA STATE LIBRARIAN ASSOCIATION

The meeting of the Montana State Library Association scheduled for November 25-27 was not held because of the influenza condition of the State.

M. W. FEIGNER, *Secretary*.

AMONG THE LIBRARIANS

ADAMS, Leta E., B.L.S., New York State Library School 1909, was granted leave of absence by Gaylord Brothers of Syracuse to take charge of the work of the New York State Speakers' Bureau for the United War Work Campaign and of the office of the State Director for the American Library Association. These offices were located in the State Library at Albany during the months of October and November, 1918.

BROWN, Minnie K., University of Washington Library School 1914, formerly assistant librarian of the Hood River County Library, Hood River, Oregon, has returned there as librarian.

EASTMAN, Linda A., for many years vice-librarian of the Cleveland Public Library, has

been appointed librarian to succeed the late William H. Brett.

ENDICOTT, Grace, Carnegie diploma 1915, who has been librarian of the Homewood Branch, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, has been appointed librarian of the East Liberty Branch.

EVANS, Mrs. Alice G., for over forty years connected with the Decatur (Ill.) Free Public Library, has been granted some months leave of absence and has gone to California. As a recognition of her length of service and her prominence in the community, her portrait, by Nicholas J. Brewer, has been presented to the library by the Municipal Art League and the Library Board jointly.

GODDARD, Alice Gordon, Carnegie diploma

1903, who went to France as a canteen worker for the Y.M.C.A., is now assisting Mr. Burton E. Stevenson and is in charge of the central library at Tours.

GREEN, Samuel Abbott, died on December 5 in Boston, at the age of eighty-eight, having been born in 1830. He chose the medical profession, and did much public service, being trustee of the Boston Public Library from 1868-1878, and Mayor of Boston in 1881. Thruout his later life he was identified with the Massachusetts Historical Society, of which he was librarian for many years.

GREEN, Samuel Swett, died on December 8 in Worcester, Mass., where he had lived for 81 years, since his birth in 1837. The Worcester Free Public Library founded by his uncle, Dr. John Green, in 1859, was opened in 1860. In 1867 he became a director of the library and in 1871 librarian. In that post he made the Worcester Library one of the best known in the field, especially in his pioneer work in relation with schools and industries. He was made member of the initial Massachusetts Free Library Commission in 1890, to which he was reappointed as late as 1904. After 38 years of service, he was made in 1909, librarian emeritus, but so late as the California Conference of 1915 he retained his physical vigor and mental keenness, and astonished his fellow travellers by making, quite alone, the Mariposa side excursion on the post-conference trip. He was one of the original members of the American Library Association, and was present at the 1876 Conference as was his fellow townsman, E. M. Barton, whose death preceded that of Mr. Green by some months. A portrait of Mr. Green was given in the LIBRARY JOURNAL with his reminiscences in December, 1913. For years he was a noted figure at the A. L. A. conferences, always kindly, genial and communicative. In 1891 he was made president of the American Library Association, which in many capacities he served thruout his active life.

HOPPER, Franklin H., has been appointed Chief of the Circulation Department of the New York Public Library to succeed Benjamin Adams, resigned.

JOHNSON, Jeanne, Pratt 1912, head cataloger of the Tacoma Public Library, is to give a course in cataloging and classification at the Riverside (California) Winter School.

MCCRACKEN, Helen, Pratt 1917, who has been connected with the Naval Aircraft Fac-

tory in Philadelphia, entered the Philadelphia Public Library as branch librarian on January first.

MURRAY, Nicholas, librarian of Johns Hopkins University from 1890-1908, died in New York on December 9.

PULLING, Arthur C., editor of the *Minnesota Law Review*, who has been librarian of the Law School, University of Minnesota, since 1912, is on leave of absence in order to act as librarian at the office of the Judge Advocate General at Washington.

RICHARDSON, Margaret, Simmons 1912, has resigned from the New Haven Public Library Pendleton, Ore., to join the staff of the dispatch office of the Library War Service, Cambridge, Mass.

SEVERANCE, Henry O., librarian of the Missouri State University, served as librarian at Camp Funston, Kansas, during August, 1917.

SEWELL, Willis F., New York State Library School 1892-93, is assistant Port Adjutant and Summary Court, Headquarters, Port of Embarkation, Hoboken, N. J., with rank of 1st Lieutenant.

SHEFFIELD, Margaret, Simmons 1917, has resigned from the New Haven Public Library to become children's librarian of the Milton (Mass.) Public Library.

TAYLOR, Irwin, since 1900 librarian of the law library of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Rochester, N. Y., died on December 8.

WALLACE, Marian Kent, certificate 1916, has been appointed first assistant in the Children's Department of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

WELLS, Elsie K., Simmons 1910, has resigned as reference librarian in the University of North Dakota Library to accept a in the Sioux City (Iowa) Public Library.

WOOD, Mabel, Pratt 1917, formerly first assistant of the Carnegie West branch of the Cleveland Public Library, has been made librarian of the West Technical High School in Cleveland.

YUST, William Frederick, librarian of the Rochester (N. Y.) Public Library, is librarian at Camp Beauregard. His father, Fred Yust, a veteran of the Civil War, is helping him as desk assistant and his son, Harlan, as page.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES

The Speakers' Bulletin is issued weekly, beginning November 2, to Red Cross speakers, by the Speakers' Bureau at the National Headquarters.

The Illinois Library Association has issued a handbook which includes an historical sketch of the association and of the Illinois Library Extension Commission.

The Newberry Library, Chicago, has issued "Outlines of a general policy of library development," indicating the relation of the library to other libraries in the neighborhood and the relative strength of the various collections forming the library.

The Riverside Library Service School has issued a directory containing about three hundred names of teachers and students. It is bulletin numbered 161, paged and bound in the form of a railway folder.

Owing to the need of conserving the paper supply, the New York Public Library will discontinue the separate quarterly publication of *New Technical Books*. The list will be printed as a part of the library's monthly *Bulletin*.

In "Leaves from a camp librarian's notebook" William F. Seward, librarian of the Binghamton (N. Y.) Public Library, gives to readers of the November *Bookman* an entertaining account of his experiences as librarian of the A. L. A. library at Camp Bowie, Texas, last summer.

Italy Today: a Fortnightly Bulletin is published by the Italian Bureau of Public Information in the United States, 501 Fifth Avenue, New York, for the purpose of spreading authentic information on all kinds of Italian activities: naval, military, industrial, commercial, social and artistic.

The Australian Manufacturers' Journal, a monthly bulletin published for the New South Wales Chamber of Manufacturers, has a "Public Library Page" which gives notes of new books, periodicals, and bibliographies on industrial subjects, and other suggestions for the use of the library.

"How to start a training department in a factory" is the title of Bulletin 1 of a series issued by the Training and Dilution Service of the United States Department of Labor to succeed the series of publications issued by the Section of Industrial Training, Committee on Labor, Council of National Defense.

"Under Two Flags": A weekly bulletin of the work in France and America is issued by the American Committee for Devastated France, Inc., at 16 East 39th St., New York. The bulletin, the first number of which appeared on September 14, consists of condensed news items and suggestions and is suitable for posting on the library bulletin board.

The University of California Library Handbook, 1918-1919, is a directory of the University Library giving in thirty-nine 24mo pages (including a handy index) an historical sketch of the Library, an indication of the location and arrangement of the books, a description of the aids by which easiest access to them may be obtained, and a list of the regulations necessary to safeguard their use.

Of special interest at the present time is "The Education and occupations of cripples, juvenile and adult: a survey of all the cripples of Cleveland, Ohio, in 1916," under the auspices of the Welfare Federation of Cleveland. The report of the survey which is Series 2, No. 3 of the publications of the Red Cross Institute for Crippled and Disabled Men, gives an account of the method of the survey, an analysis of statistics, a review of the Cleveland resources for cripples and of what may be done about the handicapped, stories of successful individuals, and a summary of the principal conclusions.

The "Wymberley Jones De Renne Georgia Library" by its librarian, Leonard L. Mackall, reprinted from the Georgia Historical Quarterly, is the successful effort on the part of a "mere bibliographical bibliophile and collector" to supplement the various accounts of the public State and local archives of Georgia . . . by an account of the various private collections of documents bearing on the history of Georgia and in particular of perhaps the finest private collection ever formed for any State in the Union"; namely the collection of which Mr. Mackall is now librarian.

Industry: A semi-monthly interpretation of industrial progress, the first issue of which is dated December 1, has for its purpose "to keep the manufacturer, the business man, the banker and the voter advised as to conditions, and, where possible to suggest such remedies

for the things which are of adverse import in the week to week developments." It is edited by Henry Harrison Lewis, and published at Wilkins Building, Washington, D. C. The price is two dollars a year and a special subscription price of \$1.00 per year is offered to libraries.

Two new Rehabilitation series began issue in November. One is the Vocational Rehabilitation series issued by the Federal Board of Vocational Education. One monograph is addressed "To the soldier returning to civil life," another is "To the workers of the nation," explaining "how Uncle Sam will help the disabled soldier to get a good position, and how the workers of the country can

help in the great task" and a third is "What the employers of America can do for the disabled soldiers and sailors," emphasizing that this is not an appeal for charity. The Rehabilitation Joint Series is issued by the Federal Board for Vocational Education in co-operation with the Office of the Surgeon General of the Army and the War Risk Insurance Bureau. The first monograph is "To the disabled soldier and sailor in the hospital" to inform all those interested as to what the Federal Board of Vocational Education can do for all those disabled in this war, and the second is addressed "To the household of the disabled soldier," showing what his family and friends ought to do about his training.

RECENT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

FOR SPECIAL CLASSES

HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS
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SUBJECT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

AGRICULTURE
Hills, Thomas L. Influence of nitrates on nitrogen-assimilating-bacteria. Gov. Pr. Off. 3 p. bibl. 4°.

ASPHALT
Abraham, Herbert. Asphalts and allied substances. . . . New York: Van Nostrand. 3 p. bibl. O. \$5 n.

BARITE
Tarr, William Arthur. The barite deposits of Missouri. . . . Columbia, Mo.: University of Missouri. 3 p. bibl. Q. \$1.25. (Science ser.)

BUSINESS
Cohen, Julius. Commercial arbitration and the law. Appleton. 9 p. bibl. O. \$3 n.

CHILDREN
More "children's year" books. *Bulletin of the Brooklyn P. L.* Dec. p. 42-44.

COAL ASH
Fieldner Ano Carl, and others. The fusibility of coal ash and the determination of the softening temperature. Gov. Pr. Off. 9 p. bibl. 8°. (U. S. Mines Bur. Bull. 129.)

COMMERCE
United States Foreign and Domestic Commerce Bureau. Catalogue of bureau publications; review of information available to manufacturers and exporters. 49 p. June, 1918.

COMMERCIAL GEOGRAPHY
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CONCRETE, EFFECT OF SEA WATER ON
Library of Congress. List of references on the prevention of rusting of reinforcing steel due to sea water, with reference to concrete. 2 typew. p. 10 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

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Estey, H. G., comp. Select bibliography on the cost of living in the U. S. *Special Libraries*, Nov., 1918. v. 9, p. 203-209. (To be continued.)

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DAMS
Wegmann, Edward. The design and construction of dams. . . . 6th ed. New York: Wiley. 12 p. bibl. P. \$6.

DIESEL ENGINE
Haas, Herbert. The Diesel engine; its fuels and its uses. Gov. Pr. Off. 4 p. bibl. 8° (U. S. Bureau of Mines. Bull. 156.)

DISPENSARIES
Davis, Michael M., and Warner, A. R. Dispensaries, their management and development. . . . New York: Macmillan. 8 p. bibl. 12°. \$2.25.

DOMESTIC SCIENCE
List of books on home economics. In: Arizona. Board for the control of vocational education. *State and federal aid for vocational education under the Smith-Hughes Act.* p. 56-59.

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Sears, Jesse Brundage. Classroom organization and control. Houghton. 3 p. bibl. D. \$1.75. (Riverside textbooks in education.)
See also TEACHING; SCHOOLS, RURAL; SOLDIERS AND SAILORS—REHABILITATION.

ELECTIONS—U. S.
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ENGINEERING, MECHANICAL
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EUROPEAN WAR
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The war: Some novels and stories in the St. Paul Public Library. St. Paul: The library. 5 p. fold. D.

The European War: some works recently added to the library. *Bull. of the N. Y. P. L.*, Oct., 1918. p. 596-606.

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- GOLD DREDGING**
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- LEGAL EDUCATION—CASE SYSTEM**
Harvard Law School Association. Centennial history of the Harvard law school, 1817-1917. p. 365-376.
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- MAPS**
U. S. Superintendent of Documents. Maps. 14 p. (Price list 53, 8th ed.)
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Morton, Henry Holdich. Genito-urinary diseases and syphilis. 4th ed. St. Louis: C. V. Mosby. bibl. 8°. \$7.
- NEUROPSYCHIATRY**
Brown, Mabel W., comp. Neuropsychiatry and the war: A bibliography with abstracts. Supplement 1. October, 1918. New York: War Work Committee of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, Inc. (50 Union Square.) 117 p.
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- PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—GOVERNMENT**
Elmer, Emma O. Check list of publications of the government of the Philippine Islands, Sept. 1900 to Dec. 1917. Manila: Bur. of Printing. 288 p. O. (Philippine Is. Dept. of Justice. Philippine Library and Museum. Legislative Reference Division.)
- POLITICAL SCIENCE**
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Hooton, Mary Belle. The correlation of vocational and liberal education through English language and literature. Lincoln, Neb.: [Long and Co.] 3 p. bibl. 8°. \$1.75 n.
McMurtrie, Douglas Crawford. The evolution of national systems of vocational re-education for disabled soldiers and sailors . . . issued by the Federal Board for Vocational Education. Gov. Pr. Off. 51 p. bibl. O.
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State Historical Society of Wisconsin. Checklist of Wisconsin public documents issued during 1917. Madison, 1918. 24 p. (Bull. of information no. 91.)
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Employers' liability. In U. S. Superintendent of Documents. Labor. March, 1918. p. 7-8. (Price list 33, 5th ed.)

THE OPEN ROUND TABLE

Editor Library Journal:

Will you allow me space for a protest against the recent action of the A. L. A. Publishing board in doing away with the *Booklist* bulk subscription rate? Inasmuch as the last report of the Board showed 2622 bulk subscriptions to 2188 individual, a little arithmetic will show that almost three-fourths of the burden of the increase necessitated by war prices has been placed upon the shoulders of the bulk subscribers, whereas under the former arrangement the A. L. A. with broader vision, assisted the State Library Commissions to aid the small libraries by issuing the *Booklist* to the Commissions in bulk for the price of the additional expense of printing.

There is no criticism here of a general raise in rates. We all of us feel the necessity of this and are willing to do our part in meeting the greater expenses which the excellent management of the *Booklist* justifies. But we do hold it a lamentably backward step that a Committee of the A. L. A. refuses to share with the smaller library the saving made by printing larger quantities.

I cannot say how large a part of the 2600 bulk subscriptions were taken by Library Commissions, but we of Indiana took 200, and I am fairly sure that the great majority of the remainder must have gone to other Commissions. Hitherto, the Indiana Commission has sent the *Booklist* to all libraries with incomes under \$4000. We had felt this limit too high and were planning to reduce it, but even at the new rate we feel that we cannot risk dropping from our list the 136 libraries which have incomes of less than \$2000.

We thoroly agree with the Publishing Board that the small library needs the *Booklist* even more than the large one, but we fail to see how tripling the price and refusing to encourage Commission help is going to meet the situation. Families with niggardly incomes unfortunately have to get along without many of the necessities of life; they continue to exist but they do not thrive.

Does not our Association exist for the sake of spreading light and the gospel of good books to all communities? The librarian in the small community needs and merits the assistance of our organization far more than does the one who lives and works in an atmosphere permeated with the professional inspiration which is generated by dozens of friendly fellow workers close at hand.

That the *Booklist* is ignored sometimes by listless librarians, I grant you, but we of the

Commissions know that in 95 per cent of the cases the ignoring is done by the board, while the librarian regards the book notes as manna in the wilderness. At present the librarian, who is the most interested person involved, gets the *Booklist*, but would she if the president of the board, or the board as a whole, had to pass on the expenditure? It is in our little towns that the small expenditure for a vital necessity is apt to be questioned and refused. I do not say that is always the case, but my experience in trying to persuade small town boards to subscribe for professional periodicals convinces me that even after a campaign of education, half of our little libraries will not receive the *Booklist*, and they will be just the ones where the librarians most need its encouragement and inspiration.

Why should the Publishing Board take any action with the purpose of discouraging the effort by the Commissions to assure the continuation of the *Booklist's* presence in the small library at state expense? May not the Commissions be considered quite as closely in touch with the small library and quite as keenly interested in its welfare as the Publishing Board? Do the affiliations of its members give it the right to waive aside our protests as incompetent with the bland remark that we are prone to be too paternalistic in our treatment of the small library? For what magazines in addition to the *Booklist* at \$1.50 would the Publishing Board "advise the library with a book fund of \$25 a year" to subscribe?

We in this office will be keenly disappointed if the membership of the Association as a whole does not express its disapproval of the action of the Publishing Board. We trust that the vast majority of its members see with us that the Board's action will inevitably hamper the work of the small library since the bulk subscription rate aided the Commissions not to play Lady Bountiful, but to render a service we know is vitally necessary.

WM. J. HAMILTON,
*Secretary, Public Library Commission of
Indiana.*

PUBLISHER'S NOTE

Title page and index for the 1918 volume will be furnished with a succeeding issue of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*.

The Year to Build

1919

FOR the past four years we have thrown all our energies into helping our country and the Allies win the war. We have made cavalry lances, bayonets, shell, shrapnel, parts for submarine mines, submarine chasers, aeroplanes and dirigibles, besides much other work that was indirectly required for war purposes.

Our present problem is to change over quickly from a 98% war basis to a 100% peace basis and at the same time provide work after demobilization for about 100 of our boys who gave themselves to their country.

It is now the policy of the United States to encourage all kinds of public and semi-public work in order to provide employment for our fighters and for those who have provided the means for fighting. The aggregate man power to be shifted into peace activities is more colossal than one can easily realize. For instance, one 75 M/M field gun when firing at top speed during a barrage would use up ammunition faster than it could be produced from raw material by the labor of 10,000 men and women, and all the Allied guns at the front if drawn up hub to hub would make a solid line from the Channel to Switzerland. Is it right now for these people to be suddenly thrown out of employment? Decidedly, No! Consider Russia in that connection.

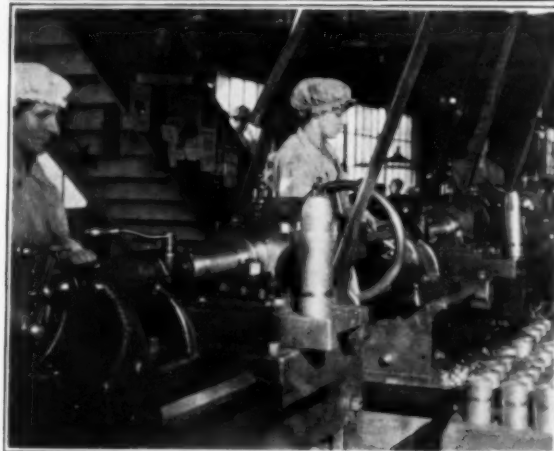
We therefore suggest that you who control the building of libraries, do not hold back. Take action, urge action upon others. Steel prices will be lower in January, but after that we think that for some years to come there will be no material reductions—at least none approaching pre-war prices. Perhaps it will cost more for a library to wait than to go ahead and provide for its needs now.

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Index to Advertisers

	PAGE		PAGE
Binders and Binderies:		Book Stack and Library Equipment:	
Bowker (R. R.) Co.....	6, 8, 10	Library Bureau	3
Chivers Book Binding Co.....	4	Snead & Co.	Insert
Gaylord Bros.	5	Brokers (Custom House):	
Johnston (Wm. G.) & Co.....	14	Tice & Lynch	11
Lamb Publishing Co	2nd Cover Page	Dealers Who Issue Catalogs:	
National Library Binding Co.....	2		12-13 Classified
Rademackers (W. H.) & Son.....	13	Inks:	
Ruzicka	14	Higgins (Chas. M.) & Co.....	15
Wagenvoord & Co.	11	Librarians' Agency:	
Booksellers:		American Librarians' Agency.....	11
Baker & Taylor Co.	15	Library Supplies:	
Baker's Great Bookshop	11	Classified Directory of	12
Barnes & Noble	11	Democrat Printing Co.....	4
Bonnier (Albert) Publishing House....	11	Publishers:	
Hunting (H. R.) Co.....	4th Cover Page	Doubleday, Page & Co.....	7
Maisel, Max	13	Schools:	
McClurg (A. C.) & Co.....	16	American Library Assn.....	1
Putnam's (G. P.) Sons.....	14	New York School of Filing.....	4
Quaritch, Bernard	16	Typewriters:	
Schulte's Book Store	11	Hammond Typewriter Co.....	7
Scribner's (Charles) Sons	5		
Sotheran (H.) & Co.	14		
Stechert (F. C.) Co., Inc.....	11		

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"You will be pleased to know that I have called your firm to the attention of our College Librarian, and showed her some of the books I received from you recently. She tells me that she is writing to ask that you keep her name on your mailing list from now on."

—From a letter from PROF. EDGAR H. HENDERSON,
November 25, 1918. Coker College, Hartsville, S. C.

We wish all our friends and un-friends a Happy New Year.

THE H. R. HUNTTING CO.

Springfield, Mass.

